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GENEVA MEETING OF SOVIET, U.S. SALT DELEGATES REPORTED

LD281112 Moscow TASS in English 1051 GMT 28 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Geneva, March 28, TASS--The delegations of the USSR and the USA to the Soviet-American Strategic Arms Limitation Talks had a new meeting here today.

CSSR SPOKESMAN OUTLINES SOCIALIST STAND AT MBFR TALKS

LD291332 Moscow TASS in English 1257 GMT 29 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Vienna, March 29, TASS--Another plenary meeting was held at the Vienna talks on a mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe. It was addressed by Ambassador E. Keblusek, the head of the CSSR delegation. The press attache of the Czechoslovak delegation told correspondents that the ambassador had thoroughly set forth the position of the socialist countries concerning reduction of forces of the USSR and the USA in the first stage and, in this context, pointed to the main obstacles standing in the way to the early drafting of a mutually-acceptable agreement on this issue.

The great importance of the numerous proposals and initiatives of the socialist countries at the Vienna talks was stressed. They also take into consideration a number of main elements of the Western position on the question of reduction in the first stage.

The proposals of the socialist countries of June eighth, 1978, could furnish an equitable foundation for the drafting of an effective and mutually-acceptable agreement on the reduction of Soviet and American armed forces and armaments in the first stage. These proposals not only fully accord with the principles, concerted at the preliminary consultations in 1973, and, above all, with the principle of not prejudicing the security of any of the participants, but also are a synthesis of the positions of both sides. The socialist countries took a major step to meet half way the Western partners and agreed with them the USSR forces be reduced much more strongly than the United States forces and that the two states reduce not arms of the same type but those named by the Western delegation.

The West, however, has not yet given a positive reply to the June initiative of the socialist countries and still delays the submission of its counterproposals which would take into consideration both the approach of the Western countries and the lawful interests of security of the Warsaw Treaty member-countries. More, the West seeks to impose upon the socialist countries its unbalanced proposals, whose purpose is to obtain unilateral military advantages for the NATO countries to the detriment of the security of the socialist countries.

At the same time, the West asks the Soviet Union to accept strict commitments with regard to reduction and limitation, recorded in a document in international law, but, on its part, does not give any guarantees that the West European countries and Canada in the second stage would really effectively reduce their forces. It is common knowledge that the West intends to solve this major problem exclusively inside NATO, not allowing its discussion in the Vienna talks.

More, the West ignores the official figures on the numerical strength of the forces of the socialist countries in the reduction area. In doing so, it has not yet substantiated the correctness of its appraisals through which it wants to impose upon the socialist countries a model of "asymmetrical" reduction, designed sharply to tilt the existing approximate balance of forces in central Europe in NATO's favour.

On the whole, the West is pressing for unilateral military concessions which, of course, the socialist countries cannot accept, since the commitments connected with reduction must be really mutual and strictly equivalent. In this context the Czechoslovak diplomat cited Andrey Gromyko, the foreign minister of the USSR, as saying to Bohuslav Chnoupek, his Czechoslovak counterpart, during talks in Moscow: "We expect a responsible approach from our partners in the Vienna talks to the proposals of the socialist countries of June eighth, 1978...and there will be progress, if the Western side's reply is in a constructive spirit and does not expect unilateral steps and concessions from the socialist countries."

POLISH MBFR DELEGATE ATTACKS DUTCH DELEGATE'S SPEECH

LD221654 Moscow TASS in English 1456 GMT 22 Mar 79 LD

["Going Away From Taking Obligations"--TASS headline]

[Text] Vienna, March 22, TASS--Another closed-door plenary meeting of the participants in the negotiations on mutual reduction of troops and armaments in central Europe was held at Vienna's Hofburg Palace today. Speaking at the meeting was head of the Dutch delegation De vos van Steinvaik.

The press attache of the delegation of the Polish People's Republic has noted in a talk with journalists that in the speech made by the Western diplomat there were no new elements. He tried to diminish the significance of important compromise proposals made by the socialist countries on June 8, last year, which are known to open the way to attaining a mutually-acceptable agreement in Vienna.

COMMUNIST RELATIONS

CEMA EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE ENDS 89TH MEETING IN MOSCOW

LD292129 Moscow TASS in English 2012 GMT 29 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, March 29, TASS--The CMEA Executive Committee ended its 89th meeting in Moscow today. The committee examined the realization of decisions taken at the 32nd session of the council. It was noted that the work is nearing completion on long-range purpose-oriented programmes for cooperation in the manufacture of consumer goods, developing transport links and providing these industries with the required machines and equipment. The preparations of an agreement to promote multilateral specialisation and cooperation in the manufacture of different articles was also discussed.

Signed today were the protocol of the session, a general agreement on cooperation in the construction by joint efforts of the Khmelnitskaya atomic power station on Soviet territory, and an agreement on cooperation in the building and running of a 750-kilovolt power transmission line from that station to the Polish town of Rzeszow.

The meeting of the Executive Committee passed in an atmosphere of friendship and understanding.

USSR TO SELL CEMA COUNTRIES 80 MILLION TONS OF OIL IN 1979

LD222045 Moscow World Service in English 1500 GMT 22 Mar 79 LD

[Text] This year the Soviet Union will supply its partners in the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance with a record amount of oil, over 80 million tons. The figure was released by the Soviet representative at the international organization. The fuel is sold at a 25 percent discount as compared with the world prices. As a result, the socialist community countries benefit by R1 billion. East European countries get oil through pipelines, and Bulgaria, Cuba and Vietnam by tankers. The Soviet Union is selling the council-member countries gas, coal, electricity, iron ore and cotton also on advantageous terms.

CEMA, MEXICO HOLD JOINT COMMISSION SESSION 21-23 MARCH

LD232150 Moscow TASS in English 1940 GMT 23 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, March 23, TASS--The Joint Commission for Cooperation of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance and the United States of Mexico held its third meeting between March 21 and 23. The session was attended by representatives of CMEA member-countries and Mexico, a CMEA deputy secretary. The Mexican side was headed by Deputy Foreign Minister Gillermina Sanches Messa and Deputy Fisheries Minister Alfonso Yanesy Ramos.

The joint commission examined the activities by its standing and provisional working bodies in the period between its second and third sessions and possibilities for implementing cooperation between the interested CMEA member countries and Mexico in the sphere of engineering, geological prospecting, the coal industry and deliveries of equipment for public health and public education establishments.

The joint commission approved proposals submitted to it for the practical implementation of cooperation in the fields of science and technology, and in fishing. It approved also a working plan for 1979 and passed a decision to hold the fourth session in Mexico City, in the first half of 1980.

The meetings passed in an atmosphere of friendship and understanding.

FRG'S STERN INTERVIEWS FALIN, ZAGLADIN

DW291100 Hamburg STERN in German 29 Mar 79 pp 262-266 DW

[STERN reporters Norbert Kuchinke and Peter Koch interview with Vadim Valentinovich Zagladin, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department and Valentin Mikhaylovich Falin, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Information Department in Moscow, date not given]

[Text] STERN: The Chinese have previously said that it is historically inevitable that a great war with the Soviet Union must come. Is this time drawing nearer after China's invasion of Vietnam?

Falin: It was not "the Chinese" in general who said this but the present Beijing leaders and their predecessors in the person of Mao Zedong himself. The Soviet Union proceeds from the premise that we have no cause for conflict with the Chinese people or with the Chinese state.

STERN: Would it not have been tempting for the USSR to destroy China's war potential now with a preventive strike so as to prevent the great conflict which, in the view of the Chinese leadership, is inevitable?

Falin: We are for good and neighborly relations with the People's Republic of China. We will not be provoked by the actions of the incumbent Beijing leadership.

STERN: Does the Soviet friendship treaty with Vietnam alone not commit the Red Army to intervene?

Falin: Naturally we will not watch the expansionist policy of China indifferently and motionlessly. We are convinced that the Vietnamese people will successfully repel the Vietnamese aggression. In this struggle Vietnam has our full support.

Zaqladin: I would like to add the following: In certain parts of the world there are some forces who would have liked to see warlike clashes between China and the Soviet Union. Particularly now, when war has occurred between China and Vietnam, these forces truly incited us to punish China in the same way that China wanted to "punish" Vietnam. Now that these people see that we have not taken this course they believe that the Soviet Union proved to be a weakling, a paper bear.

STERN: Who are "these forces?"

Zagladin: I read the expression paper bear in the Washington POST.

STERN: If the Soviet Union wants to save face in the Third World and among its allies, won't it have to face the question of whether it must show that the paper tiger [as printed] does have teeth?

Zagladin: I read in another American newspaper that the United States can now quietly sit on a hill and watch the battle between the two tigers, as a Chinese proverb says. The newspaper is mistaken. We have many ways of emphasizing our will for peace and defending ourselves against aggression.

STERN: Can you describe these means?

Falin: The saber-rattling must be counteracted with the feeling of duty toward the international community. Calm and firmness, well-weighed reaction and a consistent policy in the question of preventing war, the defense of peace--this is what all expect of us. [paragraph continues]

Unleashing war is a simple thing to do today. It is quite easy to convert our globe into an inferno, and it is much more difficult to preserve this globe for us and for our neighbors. And I mean preserve in the same shape as it is today, half-way habitable, where human life is worth living.

Zagladin: We do not, nor will we ever, act out of the principle: Point against point. We are for a peaceful settlement of all existing problems. Yet, had we become the object of foreign aggression we would, of course, have replied accordingly. In all other cases we will endeavor to have aggression done away with peacefully and justly. Our aid to Vietnam is determined by the intention to do away with the aggression in a just way.

STERN: In a just way--what does this mean, specifically?

Falin: The Chinese have openly raised claims on entire districts of Vietnam. Besides, they have shifted border-marking stakes many kilometers onto Vietnamese territory. A high-ranking Chinese politician has said that the Chinese troops will not withdraw from Vietnam to the historically established border but to a new line. For example, the regions near the border in the provinces of Dong Dang, Cao Bang, and Hyang according to this version are to become Chinese. Our Vietnamese friends will not accept that and we can well understand them. This has nothing in common with a just settlement.

STERN: Would the Soviet Union come to the aid of its friends and intervene militarily?

Zagladin: Do you, by your question, intend to parrot the Washington POST?

STERN: China also has territorial claims on Burma, Mongolia, Nepal, India, Pakistan, and it wants to annex Taiwan. What will the USSR's attitude be if China acts in these cases after the Vietnam model?

Falin: Taiwan is a separate topic. Besides, Beijing has territorial claims on all its neighbors and seeks to put them into practice. In 1962 Chinese troops occupied a considerable part of Indian territory, and it is characteristic that the Chinese leaders liken today's Vietnamese-Chinese conflict to the Indian conflict of 17 years ago. Out of this policy China supports trends against the governments in Burma, Nepal, Laos, India, Afghanistan, partially on the Philippines and in Malaysia. China's role in the tragic events in Indonesia is well known. If we generally view everything in this respect, we may claim: If the Chinese aggression is not decisively repelled now, if the Vietnamese people alone must repel this aggression and the whole world does not condemn China's aggression, then the Chinese leadership no doubt will continue this escalation. Surely it will find pretexts for that--some for the outside world and others for internal use, just as it happened now.

STERN: How does the Chinese invasion really differ from the Vietnamese invasion of Cambodia?

Zagladin: To begin with, the Chinese had prepared their aggression against Vietnam long before the events in Cambodia...

STERN: Why are you saying "events" here instead of aggression?

Zagladin: ...on the other hand: Even prior to the events which are called the Vietnamese intervention a Chinese aggression took place in Cambodia.

STERN: What kind of aggression?

Zagladin: The Chinese came to Cambodia after the end of the American intervention. On their instructions Pol Pot started the bloodbath in the country and parallel to that--about a year and a half later--he also unleashed the war against Vietnam.

Falin: It was the strategic objective of the Chinese in Cambodia to decimate the population of the country with the help of the Pol Pot regime. The Pol Pot regime killed a million people a year.

Zagladin: Pol Pot said that a population of 1 million is enough for him.

STERN: Obviously the Americans had been informed about the forthcoming attack by Chinese Vice Premier Deng during the latter's visit to the United States. How does this affect the relations between the United States and the USSR?

Zagladin: I would not be honest were I to claim that I am not grieved by the deportment of the Americans. The Americans failed to prevent the aggression. They even encouraged the Chinese by sending Secretary of the Treasury Blumenthal to Beijing just at that time and by declaring that this aggression will not have a negative effect on the relations between China and the United States. This does not contribute toward an improvement in the climate between the United States and the USSR. Still, we will not discontinue our efforts toward detente even for a minute. This also applies one hundred percent to our relations with the United States.

STERN: Then there will possibly be a meeting between Jimmy Carter and Brezhnev after all?

Zagladin: To begin with, the necessary prerequisites must be created. When the SALT-II agreement has been all mapped out, such a meeting will be useful.

STERN: On several occasions the Soviet Union has warned Western countries against too close ties and trade relations with China. Is the good Bonn-Beijing relationship cause for Moscow to be suspicious?

Falin: The Soviet Union welcomes good and normal relations between all states, especially when normalization is not at the expense of third states and the interests of peace. The direct warning of the Soviet Union to some Western countries against putting their stakes on the Chinese card is attributable to the aggressive policy of the present Chinese leadership which undertakes so-called punitive expeditions as it sees fit. Arms deliveries to China do not contribute toward Beijing's finding its way back to a reasonable policy in the Far East and in Southeast Asia.

STERN: Can you imagine, as a consequence of detente in the West and the tension at your eastern frontiers, a development in which the Soviet Union would advocate neutralized, whole Germany?

Zagladin: These speculations in Western Europe and beyond the ocean are known to us.

Falin: As far as we know these rumors do not come up by themselves but with the help of certain quarters which are amply known to us. Let us beware of bringing into today's politics the specters which do not exist in real life. These specters cannot contribute in the least toward the solution of the real problems.

STERN: You mean a neutralized, reunified Germany is also a specter as far as you are concerned?

Falin: The crucial point in Europe is complementing political detente with military detente. It must not happen that constantly new rounds of the arms race start in Europe. This is the main thing on which we must concentrate our strength in the Vienna negotiations on troop reductions.

Zagladin: Basically your question is aimed at ascertaining whether the social status quo can be changed, namely retrograded, through an improvement in the state relations. There are two German states with different social systems. They recognize each other. Both are members of the United Nations Organization. They are maintaining lively relations. For 30 years now the GDR has been developing on its course, and there is no indication that it intends to embark on a different road. As far as I know the Federal Republic, too, does not want to change its social character. How can you ask such a question in earnest under these circumstances? This really is no question but a specter.

STERN: A nightmare?

Zagladin: It would become a nightmare if someone tried to turn it into a living creature a la Frankenstein by force, through interference in the policy of the neighbor country. To put it philosophically and historically: What this involves is one of the lost possibilities of the past.

INCREASED SMUGGLING OF ANTI-SOVIET LITERATURE REPORTED

LD290911 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 21 Mar 79 p 3 LD

[A. Kamov and F. Kondrashev report under "Their Kind of Work" rubric: "The USSR State Border Where It Passes Through the Brightly-Lit Halls of Sheremetyevo International Airport Is Frequently Called a Quiet Border. But This Is a Deceptive Quiet"]

[Excerpt] It is well known that the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe held in Helsinki, Col Arkadiy Nikolayevich Nazarenko, chief of the separate border control point, says, examined, inter alia, the question of international tourism and the development of contacts between peoples.

Our country has advocated and continues to advocate the implementation of the accords which were reached but unfortunately we have to state that some circles in the West are trying by every means to distort the essence of the Final Act pertaining to the encouragement of international tourism, virtually demanding "the opening of the USSR's borders." This is simple to interpret: Various ideological saboteurs would like to export to the USSR, unimpeded, ideology which is alien to us, anti-Soviet literature and pornography.

NOVOYE RUSSKOYE SLOVO, ROSSIYA, POSEV, GRANI... Every line in these publications is totally unconcealed malice, vile anti-Soviet slander. These writings, which attempt to discredit our country and our socialist system, have, through the will of the vigilant border guards, now become a heap of waste paper.

It is characteristic that instances of the infiltration of slanderous literature into our country have become more frequent since the provocative campaign mounted in the West in defense of "human rights" in the USSR. This increased activity indicates yet again that it is anti-Soviet centers using "the free exchange of information" as a screen, that are behind this planned ideological sabotage.

Behind this innocuous phrase, "the free exchange of information," we can see the lines of official directions in which vague demagogic expressions have been replaced by instructions of military precision: "...undermine from within," "set people against each other..," "...sow mistrust and uncertainty...," "...provoke panic...."

That is the true aim pursued by the champions of the so-called "free exchange of information."

The "bookshelves" at Sheremetyevo International Airport contain a great deal of this--if I may use the word--literature. And it primarily consists of the printed output of the POSEV publishing house where there are entrenched double-dyed ideological...

Saboteurs

They do not risk showing up at our borders themselves. They prefer to send other people on these dangerous missions, displaying no particular concern for their subsequent fate. And no wonder. Because they have studied our criminal code to perfection and know which of its articles best apply to each of them.

The leaders of the People's Labor Alliance [NTS] and POSEV are double-dyed nationalists from Bandera's gangs who hid from retribution for their crimes, former members of Hitlerite punitive detachments, and Vlasov supporters. Redlikh, one of the ringleaders of the NTS and POSEV, states that he belongs to that category of people "who in a different situation would once have joined the Vlasov army."

Mr Horacek, the publisher in chief of POSEV; chief editor (Turshnovich); official secretary Yugov; and members of the editorial collegium of the "sociopolitical" journal POSEV and the "literary and publicist" journal GRANI--Kondaurov, (Rar), Stolypin, (Shteyn) and other anti-Soviet gentlemen specialize in ideological sabotage against the USSR. The CIA gives them food and drink, clothes them and forces them to labor by the sweat of their brow in the fields where shameless anti-Sovietism is cultivated.

POSEV recruits literary cadres from among the World War II traitors, the so-called "dissidents" and ordinary criminals. Here is one of them.

Aleksandr Udodov, 32 years old, a native of Minsk, with a secondary education, is a first aid station attendant by trade and "doubles up" as a constant listener to anti-Soviet radio broadcasts. It was these which induced him to think of becoming a "dissident." The idea took his fancy and he hastened to share it with a classmate of his, Yu. Kirilenko. But then, fearing exposure, he killed his comrade.

When he was released Udodov obtained permission to emigrate to Israel, but he did not reach Tel Aviv, but settled in Europe. We do not know how he attracted the attention of the POSEV editors, we only know that now he earns his bread by anti-Soviet scribbling.

But it transpires that even such opponents of our motherland and our system have occasional sparks of conscience. For instance, this is what Udodov once wrote to his girlfriend: "...In general there is little that is good in the West. The bulk of the population has been turned into idiots by bourgeois-Zionist propaganda.... There is no freedom in the West, they simply kill rivals by means of capital, by lies in the newspapers, by totally ignoring them, by depriving them of their jobs and so forth. All the jabbering about 'freedom' amounts to a most brazen lie.... In short, you should know that the west is the bitterest enemy of Russia and the Russian people...."

The NTS people are not doing very well with cadres. Things are even worse with respect to their crude output which enjoys no demand among readers in the Western countries and gathers dust on the shelves of bookstores and kiosks.

...When the engines of the latest aircraft to land on the Sheremetyevo runway grow silent, the quiet of a peaceful March day descends on the silvery vehicles frozen in strict formation and on the nearby forests. And only the border sentries know how deceptive this quiet is.

COLLUSION BETWEEN PRC, UKRAINIAN NATIONALISTS DESCRIBED

LD291215 [Editorial Report LD] Kiev in Ukrainian to North America at 2200 GMT on 14 March carries an 8-minute poorly received commentary by Mykola Varvartsev entitled "In the Same Harness as the Maoist Expansionists," on the subject of Chinese support for Ukrainian nationalists.

For some time now, Varvartsev says, followers of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists [OUN] have been roaming Chinatown in New York and other U.S. cities, and not as tourists. The reason, he says, is that of late Chinese districts in these cities have been the scenes of manifestations which are causing concern to American people, and these are the result of the arrival of emissaries of the greater China concept from Beijing to organize compatriot associations. The emissaries, he says, start their recruiting among rich people of Chinese origin, and as a result the size of the coffers of the PRC's intelligence service in the West is growing constantly. He adds that the service also runs an account for finding allies among persons not of Chinese origin.

In this connection, Varvartsev says, Ukrainian nationalists are prepared to change the color of their skin; in fact, they already regard themselves as Sinophiles, national communists or simply Maoists. Today, the misanthropic followers of wartime Ukrainian nationalist leader Stepan Bandera are openly saying that Deng Xiaoping and other propagators of world wars and annihilation of non-Chinese peoples are their idols. Varvartsev says that a Beirut newspaper wrote recently of a rapprochement between the Maoists and the so-called anti-bolshevik bloc of nations, which is led by one of the Ukrainian nationalist quislings.

At their latest so-called grand gathering, he says, the Banderites adopted a resolution which had been edited in the spirit of Beijing. Applauding the Beijing statements directed against international detente, the nationalists are trying hard to find favor with Mao's successors. Nationalist papers have published articles on sociological similarities between Ukrainians and Chinese. There is nothing original in the advancement of this idea, Varvartsev says: Didn't the Hitlerite orientalists once propound the view that Germans and Ukrainians are descended from the same Aryan stock?

Ukrainian nationalists admire Deng and his friends, he says, for their strenuous efforts to be prepared for the "final and resolute battle with Moscow." Having put on the Maoist harness, the nationalist mercenaries supply Beijing with slanderous scribblings on the life of the Ukrainian people. In the United States, Canada and the FRG the OUN adherents have formed special groups which edit and distribute their inventions.

Time and again nationalists undertake long journeys to China to establish contacts with the Maoist ultras, Varvartsev says, and the kind of cargo they bring back can be judged by articles that appear in nationalist papers. The fascist paper POSTUP, published in Winnipeg, tried to reassure its readers last December that weapons decide everything and that the Ukraine can only be liberated by an armed struggle, and the newspaper HOMIN UKRAINY advocates a world war.

It should be noted that all this courting between Ukrainian nationalists and Maoists is taking place in accordance with a scenario scripted by the CIA, Varvartsev says. Recently the Ukrainian desk of Radio Liberty, which is a mouthpiece of the CIA, speaking on links between nationalists and Maoists, confirmed that the nationalists regard this as a "topical problem." And in their West German newspaper the nationalists stressed that "from now on various nationalist groups can cooperate with Chinese as their agents."

In other words, history is repeating itself, for during the Third Reich period the OUN served as agents of the Gestapo and the Abwehr.

The Chinese, however, will not save the Ukrainian nationalists. Both of them, nationalists and Maoists, are doomed to bankruptcy, Varvartsev concludes.

INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT BANK COUNCIL SESSION ENDS

LD292148 Moscow TASS in English 1845 GMT 29 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, March 29, TASS--The 23rd meeting of the Council of the International Investment Bank was held in Moscow on March 28 and 29. Taking part in it were delegations of representatives of the bank's member-countries--Bulgaria, Hungary, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the GDR, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the USSR and Czechoslovakia. The meeting was attended by representatives of the CMEA Secretariat and of the International Bank for Economic Cooperation.

Also present at the meeting were representatives of the Government of Yugoslavia, who are taking part in the council's work on the basis of an agreement between the bank and the Government of Yugoslavia and observers from the Afghanistan Bank and Millie Afghan Bank, the National Bank and Bank for Industrial and Agricultural Development of Ethiopia, the Bank of Finland, and the (?Africa) and Inter-American Development Bank.

The meeting was chaired by Horst Kaminski, head of the delegation of representatives, of the GDR in the Council of the International Investment Bank, president of the State Bank of the GDR.

The council studied and approved the board's report on the activities of the International Investment Bank in 1978 and the balance of the bank as of January 1, 1979, adopted decisions on the distribution of profits for 1978 and also on other questions of the bank's activities.

The meeting of the bank's council passed in an atmosphere of full mutual understanding and businesslike cooperation.

UN ASSOCIATIONS FEDERATION SEMINAR BEGINS IN CYPRUS

LD282045 Moscow TASS in English 1905 GMT 28 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Nicosia, March 28, TASS--The World Federation of U.N. Associations today opened a seminar in the capital of Cyprus. Its theme is the federation's activities towards implementing U.N. resolutions, first of all on disarmament problems, problems of ensuring security and cooperation among the peoples. Delegations from national U.N. associations attending the seminar arrived from 22 countries.

The opening session was addressed by Cyprus President S. Kiprianou who stressed the great significance of U.N. resolutions for promoting cooperation among states.

UN RESOLUTION ON SOUTH AFRICAN AGGRESSION REPORTED

LD290854 Moscow TASS in English 0729 GMT 29 Mar 79 LD

[Excerpts] New York, March 29, TASS--The United Nations Security Council has resolutely condemned the racialist regime of South Africa for its deliberate and unceasing armed incursions into the People's Republic of Angola, which constitute a gross violation of the country's sovereignty and territorial integrity, a grave threat to international peace and security.

The resolution, adopted by the Security Council, condemns resolutely the use by South Africa of the international [as received] territory of Namibia as a place d'armes for armed invasions into Angola and for destabilising the situation in that country.

The Security Council demanded from the Republic of South Africa an immediate end to the provocative armed invasions and urged all the United Nations member states to render Angola and the other frontline nations urgently the assistance necessary to strengthen their defence potential. The resolution requests the secretary general to submit not later than April 30 an information on human casualties, material and other damage caused by the repeated acts of racialist aggression.

The delegations of the United States, Britain and France abstained during the voting on the draft resolution. They have, thereby, confirmed against the correctness of the criticism to which the Western powers were subjected during the meeting of the Security Council for their broad and allsided aid to the apartheid regime. Oleg Troyanovskiy, permanent representative of the USSR in the United Nations, pointed out that South Africa could not have persisted in her policy if not for the support and patronage of several Western states. Pretoria's criminal actions, the Soviet delegate stressed, its policy of perpetuating colonialism and racialism in the south of Africa, are universally condemned.

An overwhelming majority of the representatives of the countries that took part in the Security Council meeting came out unequivocally in favour of the most resolute measures to put an end to the aggressive actions of the South African regime against the neighbouring states, stop without delay South Africa's unlawful cooperation of Namibia, ensure real independence to the people of Namibia under the leadership of the South-West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO).

LEADING CAPITALIST STATES TO HOLD TOKYO ECONOMIC SUMMIT

LD292152 Moscow TASS in English 2047 GMT 29 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Washington, March 29, TASS--Seven leading capitalist states will hold another international economic summit conference at Tokyo on June 28-29, the White House announced today. The purpose of the meeting by the leaders of the U.S., Canada, France, the FRG, Italy, Japan and Britain is to make another attempt at elaborating a joint strategy for getting out of the acute financial and economic crisis. All previous attempts, including those undertaken at last year's conference in Bonn, failed. In recent months differences between the chief capitalist powers have sharpened still more.

'TEXT' OF IZVESTIYA ARTICLE ON U.S. EMBASSY INCIDENT

LD291950 Moscow TASS in English 1912 GMT 29 Mar 79 LD

["Dubious Company"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, March 29, TASS--The paper IZVESTIYA today carries an item on yesterday's incident at the American Embassy in Moscow. Follows its full text:

During the day of March 28 a man approached the building of the American Embassy in Moscow. There is nothing remarkable in this fact. Numerous passers-by walk by this building along the crowded street. But the man obviously behaved in an unusual way. Everything indicated that the nearer he approaches the embassy the greater he is worried over the presence of militiamen guarding the building. As it turned out he had every ground to be nervous.

But even before he appeared near the embassy the embassy's Second Secretary Vice-Consul R. Pringle emerged from the building and stood at the entrance, apparently expecting someone. As it turned out, he was expecting the unknown man. And they met as people already acquainted. Pringle gladly welcomed the man, exchanged a few words with him and, putting his arm on the man's shoulder, quickly conducted him into the embassy courtyard, obviously seeking to prevent any interference on the part of the militiamen on duty. The man, it was absolutely clear, was expected in the embassy and preparations had been made to meet him.

We specially draw attention to these details because afterwards, when the incident was over, American Embassy officials talking to pressmen put in circulation a false version whereby the unknown Soviet citizen all but forced himself into the embassy territory. Attempts to distort the actual circumstances were not made for nothing. Indeed, the embassy officials found themselves in an extremely unseemly light throughout the story.

Some time after the man, accompanied by Pringle, entered the embassy, another official came running from the building and told the militiamen that the visitor was demanding "political asylum", threatening to blow up the embassy if refused. At the same time the embassy addressed the Ministry of Foreign Affairs with an official request to the Soviet authorities to expel the man from the embassy's premises. Let us note in passing that during these contacts the American side did not deny that an embassy official himself brought the man inside.

In short, when the script went awry and the man started behaving differently from what was apparently expected of him, began threatening an explosion, the Americans' courage vanished and they simply tried to wash their hands of the affair by appealing to the Soviet authorities: Take him away yourselves. In other words, if he does explode something, after all, let your rather than our people suffer.

Nevertheless, representatives of competent Soviet authorities immediately responded to the embassy's request and, risking their lives, undertook everything possible to render the offender harmless and remove him from the embassy premises. Unfortunately, all attempts to pursuade the man to leave the building were in vain and then measures were taken, with the consent of the U.S. ambassador, to expel him by force. However, he did have a self-made explosive device, which he managed to blow up, wounding himself as a result, and was taken to hospital where he soon died. Happily, no one else was injured.

But who, after all, was the man, at first so kindly received at the American Embassy? He was one Vlasenko Yu. M. [as received] who for a long time was without any definite employment. Formerly he was treated in mental hospitals, and of late was wanted by the militia for instigating a fight in a public place, during which he made threats of murder.

And this is the kind of people with whom American Embassy officials keep company. These officials are rather indiscriminate and, let us state flatly, irresponsible in their contacts. But on this they prefer to keep silence, and most of all about the fact that the entire situation had risen as a result of their own actions, improper on the part of diplomats. This is not the only case when the embassy officials had established contacts with different kinds of dubious persons and invited them to the embassy, not only ignoring measures by the Soviet authorities to ensure the security of the embassy and its staff, but at times presenting these authorities with absolutely groundless claims. One can hardly imagine that such behaviour by embassy officials could be possible without the knowledge of their superiors. But if this is the case, if American diplomats are so indiscriminate in their relationships, are so lacking in self-respect and have no thought for the consequences of their actions, then it is they themselves who should bear responsibility for them. But the public, American public included, ought to know the truth, which is obviously not at all favoured by the officials at the U.S. Embassy in Moscow. One would want to hope that the incident will serve as an appropriate lesson and that American diplomats will henceforth engage in what official representatives of one country in another ought properly to engage in.

## AFP Report Criticized

LD292254 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1922 GMT 29 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, 29 March--TASS commentator Konstantin Ivanov writes: The AFP Moscow correspondent is today giving a highly original account of the IZVESTIYA article on the incident which occurred yesterday at the U.S. Embassy in Moscow. "Such a rapid appearance of the article (concerning yesterday's events)," he writes, "in particular confirms that the Soviet authorities intend to make the maximum use of this incident for the Soviet public."

The fact that the AFP correspondent relayed his own version of the very same incident yesterday and also his commentaries on the IZVESTIYA article today [word indistinct] (?by) the same logic should be qualified as an attempt to "make the maximum use of" from the outset the event itself and moreover to make use of the report on it in the Soviet newspaper for far from disinterested aims.

The objectivity of the AFP correspondent can also be seen from his following assertion: The Soviet newspaper "describes the uneasy behavior of Vlasenko at the moment when he was approaching the embassy, and thereby confirms that Soviet citizens are subject to surveillance when they approach the American diplomatic mission, just as with many other missions."

And now we shall cite a verbatim extract from the IZVESTIYA article so that the reader can evaluate the honesty of the French correspondent: "A multitude of passers-by walk past this building along a crowded street. But this man clearly behaved in an unusual manner. Everything indicated that the nearer he approached the embassy the more agitated he became by the presence of the militiamen guarding the building."

Bravo, AFP!

CARTER: NEW WEAPONS ARE PRIORITY FOR U.S. SCIENTISTS

LD291640 Moscow TASS in English 1615 GMT 29 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Washington, March 29, TASS--TASS correspondent Vitaliy Gan reports: U.S. President James Carter sent a message to Congress outlining his administration's policy in the sphere of science and technology. The text of the message makes it clear that the objectives of the American Government in this field are rather inconsistent and contradictory. On the one hand, the President admits that reasonable armaments control strengthens the national security of the U.S. For this purpose, he notes, the U.S. is negotiating with the Soviet Union on strategic arms limitations, the complete and general banning of nuclear weapons tests, and a number of other arms control measures. The message underlines the special significance of scientific contacts between the USA and the USSR which are now of a mature and vast character. At the 6th session of the Soviet-American Mixed Commission on Technico-Scientific Cooperation, held last February in Moscow, the sides agreed to extend cooperation to new fields of mutual interest. James Carter points out that he is expecting a further improvement in the quality of Soviet-American scientific exchanges. At the same time, as one can see from the President's message, the administration regards service in the dangerous cause of the further buildup of the U.S. military potential and a lethal arms race as one of the principal tasks of American science.

Thus, the President maintains, that U.S., security will depend on the capability to deploy new arms systems embodying more advanced technology. According to the President, it is absolutely necessary for the U.S. to preserve unquestionable leadership in the field of developing and making new weapons. For this, the message notes, the U.S. is vigorously implementing major programs for increasing its combat potential, for which purpose record allocations are made from the Pentagon's budget set for the 1980 financial year at the unprecedentedly high level of 138.2 billion dollars.

Speaking of strategic weapons, James Carter stated that programs are being implemented aimed at strengthening every element of air, ground and sea-based nuclear missile forces of the U.S. As an example he quoted the development and building of a new MX intercontinental rocket, cruise missiles and the Trident submarine nuclear missile system. The U.S. is also working to build more reliable command control and early strategic warning systems. Looming no less formidably in the presidential message is the Pentagon program of conventional arms buildup. In this field the U.S. is creating new generations of combat planes, combat ground weapons and ammunition. These include the F-15, F-16, F-18 and A-10 aircraft, the XM-1 tank and the Patriot air defence missile system.

The President announced that his administration has planned an annual increase of allocations in 1979-80 for broadening the technological base for arms manufacturing by about 14 per cent. Allocations for military research will grow by about 20 per cent.

The presidential message clearly indicates that priority is being given to the military aspects of American science, despite the existence, as James Carter admitted, of the problems of inflation, unemployment, foreign competition and a decline in labour productivity, all waiting to be solved. He admitted, in particular, that many in the U.S. are denied the opportunity to lead a healthier life because the medical care system is either inaccessible, too costly, or ineffective.

WEST SHOULD BE SOBERED BY PRC ATTACK ON VIETNAM

LD291215 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 13, 23 Mar 79 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "Who Is on Whose Side"]

[Text] It can be regarded as a universally recognized fact that there is no sensible alternative to detente. The overwhelming majority of states faced with the choice between peaceful coexistence or death in the conflagration of a nuclear conflict have embarked on the path of detente. As a result of the Chinese aggression in Vietnam some people in the West have been faced with a new choice: Either of continuing their connivance with the Beijing expansionists, which has in practice contributed to the violation of international peace, or of rejecting such connivance which is fraught with the danger of even more terrible consequences in the future. This is the crucial issue of the present moment. It is forcing people to think deeply about the essence of what is taking place and is demanding clear decisions, above all a decision to the question: Who is on whose side?

"There is perhaps nothing of greater importance to international politics that correct conclusions drawn from the trials to which peace is subjected," L.I. Brezhnev stated in Moscow on 13 March. "The most serious of these trials recently has been the Chinese troops' invasion of Socialist Vietnam. It became possible largely thanks to the aggressor's actual encouragement from certain imperialist circles.

"The conclusion is clear: Peace is still not strong enough, above all in Asia. We must strive to insure that aggression against any state is interpreted as a threat to all and is collectively rebuffed. Otherwise mankind cannot avoid catastrophe."

On not a single front--military, political or diplomatic--has Beijing achieved what it wanted. After the collapse of the Chinese puppet regime in Kampuchea, Beijing was very much attracted by the possibility of showing that it was not a "paper tiger." Yes, the world has seen the dangerous fangs of aggression and has sensed the threat which would arise if the predator fell into a political rage in which he could bite some people today and others tomorrow. But the world has also seen that the "tiger" can be restrained. It has been obliged to retire and lick its wounds. The Vietnamese people have been able to halt the invasion energetically and skillfully with what were essentially small forces, without using their full potential. Like Vietnam's staunchness and determination, this has been assessed at its worth throughout the world, while Beijing has received a resounding slap in the face from an indignant world community.

The Soviet Union's calm confidence, perspicacity and restraint have also been valued everywhere. The dark designs of those who would very much have liked the sparks of a local conflagration to fly out on all sides were no surprise to it. In issuing a severe warning to the aggressor who, for all his foolhardiness, did not dare to go too far, the Soviet Union is wholly fulfilling its duty to a fraternal country which has become the victim of criminal aggression.

Vietnam and its friends are emerging from the trial strengthened and made wiser with new experience of international solidarity and the effective repulsion of the bitterest enemies of detente. The political gain is on the side of the socialist part of the world. The aggressor and his clandestine or overt accomplices have lost out politically.

Finding himself held up to shame, the aggressor has also placed his newly-emerged admirers in an unfavorable light.

People on the banks of the Potomac, where Deng Xiaoping recently stayed, have had to justify themselves and try to wash clean their sullied reputation. The well-wishers prepared to conclude even militarist deals with the violator of international peace and international law have also been compromised.

The euphoria in the West surrounding the "new relations" with the PRC has somewhat abated. And if some people continue to pretend that nothing has happened to upset the "harmony" of rapprochement, others--and there are far more of them--are beginning to realize how pernicious this rapprochement could be. "Beijing is playing with fire." "Dying for China?"--the headlines of two editorials in major FRG bourgeois newspapers reflect eloquently enough the prevailing mood in the West now. A "sobering-up process must now begin" among those who advocate NATO's strategic rapprochement withBeijing FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt believes.

Let us hope this will happen.

ZAMYATIN, ZAGLADIN, ZORIN DISCUSS PRC, SRV ON MOSCOW TV

LD300236 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 29 Mar 79 LD

[Text] China's ruling circles have suffered a political, moral and major military defeat in their aggressive war against Socialist Vietnam. This was stressed by Leonid Zamyatin, head of the International Information Department of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party. Leonid Zamyatin was appearing in a Moscow television program Studio Nine together with Vadim Zagladin, assistant to the head of the Central Committee's International Department, and Soviet television and radio political observer, Valentin Zorin.

If it had not been for the resistance of the Vietnamese, if there had not been the offensive of Vietnamese troops, Leonid Zamyatin said, the Chinese aggressors would have occupied Vietnamese territory till now. At present, the Chinese have, in the main, pulled their troops out of Vietnam. Yet they still hold a number of points on Vietnamese soil. This, Leonid Zamyatin emphasized, corresponds first of all to Beijing's attempts to actually change the Vietnamese-Chinese border and [word indistinct], that is to annex part of Vietnam's territory. The Vietnamese leadership, Leonid Zamyatin recalled, has declared firmly that it won't have any talks with the Chinese side on settlement of the existing problems till Beijing withdraws all its troops from the overrun territory of Vietnam.

Having suffered defeat in Vietnam, Beijing now tries to save its face. It claims that it's not China that launched war against Vietnam, that all it did was to deliver a counter-strike against the Vietnamese aggression, although the whole world knows that this is a lie. Vadim Zagladin has listed some of the causes that induced Beijing to unleash the aggressive war against Vietnam. It's a known fact, he said, that when, in some states, internal difficulties arise as a result of antipopular reactionary policies of its leadership, it begins to look for a way out in external action. China has such difficulties. These are a product of the big leap of the Cultural Revolution, of the entire Maoist policy and the aggression against Vietnam was an attempt to find a way out of these difficulties. It's significant that as soon as the aggression was launched, all the Chinese papers came out with calls for unity and those calls became one of the major slogans. It's perfectly obvious, Vadim Zagladin said, that the Chinese aggression followed some agreement between the United States and China, reached when they normalized their relations. One of the latest proofs is the visit by deputy Chinese premier, Deng Xiaoping, to the United States. One of the aims of the Chinese aggression, Vadim Zagladin indicated, was to demonstrate to reactionary circles in the United States that China was a reliable partner. The aggression of the Chinese ruling forces against Vietnam, Vadim Zagladin stressed, is the result of cooperation between all opponents of reducing tensions.

On the USSR position towards the Chinese aggression against Vietnam, the participants in the television program underlined that the Soviet Government and Communist Party leadership displayed, on the one hand, the necessary firmness by warning the aggressor and political foresight on the other. The Soviet Union rendered Vietnam appropriate aid and support, which was highly appreciated by the Vietnamese leadership.

PRC SUPPORTS EGYPTIAN-ISRAELI TREATY; ARABS IN PRC PROTEST

LD291812 Moscow TASS in English 1734 GMT 29 Mar 79 LD

[Beijing Supports Collusion"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, March 29, TASS--At the time when the world's progressive public resolutely condemns the Egyptian-Israeli collusion the Beijing leadership took a special stand in this question. The Chinese propaganda media today sounds in unison with statements by Washington, Cairo and Tel Aviv which are trying to present the anti-Arab treaty as a "step on the road to peace" in the Middle East. The Chinese mass media reported in a very approving tone Egypt's decision to "freeze" its participation in the Arab League.

Arab students in China today held a demonstration in front of the Egyptian Embassy in protest against the Egyptian-Israeli separate deal. They marched through the streets of Beijing with posters condemning the Washington treaty and the actions of the United States in the Middle East. More than a hundred Chinese soldiers were urgently summoned from the nearest barracks and tried to interfere with the demonstration. In one of the streets a car of the Egyptian Embassy drove into the column of demonstrators. Two students were injured.

LONDON DAILY CITED ON RUMORS OF DISSENT IN PRC LEADERSHIP

LD291446 Moscow TASS in English 1430 GMT 29 Mar 79 LD

["New Reshuffle in the Beijing Leadership?"--TASS headline]

[Text] London, March 29 TASS--THE DAILY TELEGRAPH reports from Beijing that rumours are spreading in the Chinese capital about a possible purge among Chinese leaders who, as it is contended, comprise in the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee a group opposed to Deng Xiaoping and his followers. According to these rumours, those who may be purged include Wang Dongxing, a former bodyguard of Mao, and now deputy chairman of the CPC Central Committee, and several other members of the Central Committee's Political Bureau who have been ordered to work "under supervision", this being tantamount to a house arrest. Rumours mention also the former mayor of Beijing Wu De, the commander of the Beijing Military District Chen Xilian and the deputy premier of the PRC State Council Ji Denkui.

It has become known from Chinese sources the paper writes, that recently Wang Dongxing was accused of attempting to organise a secret conference of his supporters in the CC's Political Bureau who are opposed to Deng Xiaoping. If Deng really succeeded in expelling Wang Dongxing and the group of "orthodox Maoists" headed by him, then the chairman of the CPC CC Hua Guofeng would find himself in isolation in the Political Bureau of the CPC Central committee, most of whose members are people rehabilitated after purges carried out during the "Cultural Revolution".

BOOK PUBLISHED IN ALMA ATA ON PRC GENOCIDE IN XINJIANG

LD291552 Moscow TASS in English 1520 GMT 29 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Alma Ata, March 29, TASS--"The national language, traditions and customs, literature and arts of the Xinjiang peoples are being grossly trampled underfoot by Maoist adventurists, who are foricibly assimilating the non-Chinese peoples", writes Aidar Bazilbayev, former student af Xinjiang University, who now lives in Alma-Ata. He recounts about the plight of the inhabitants of that province of China in his book "Four Years in Chaos", put out by the "Kazakhstan" publishing house. A short while ago Bazilbayev managed to flee from China to the USSR.

The books says that the Maoists brand as "black trends" and "poisonous weeds" all the age-old cultural legacy of the Uigur, Kazakh, and other peoples inhabiting Xinjiang. Special teams, formed by the Maoists, have checked the archives of cultural institutions and also private libraries of teachers and students. The confiscated books and manuscripts were burnt in the square opposite Xinjiang Universtiy.

The Maoists destroyed everything linked with national culture and traditions. "They broke into mosques, chased out the believers and ransacked the temples, Bazilbayev writes. Mosques have been demolished and defiled in the towns of Urumqi, Borotala, Turfan, in many districts of Dashgar area. Some of them have been turned into pigsties".

The Maoists did not spare even national garb or old musical instruments. The author of the book says that in Turfan District they collected all the skull-caps and burnt them. Uigur and Kazakh folk musical instruments were burnt in many districts of the Ili, Tarbagatai, and Altai districts.

Aidar Bazilbayev has been to Beijing, Shanghai, and some rural areas of China. He said that the Beijing authorities are resorting to the policy of genocide, are killing the insurbordinate throughout the country under the false pretext of "combatting local nationalism."

FOREIGN REPORTS ON PAKISTAN-BASED AFGHAN INSURGENTS CITED

ID301017 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Mar 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[Article by V. Kondrashov: "Afghanistan: A Resolute Rebuff to Counterrevolution"]

[Text] The 1978 April revolution opened up a new era in Afghanistan's history. The explosion of the people's wrath put an end to feudal relations. The broad masses were confronted with the bright prospect of the democratic reorganization of Afghanistan and radical socioeconomic transformations.

The revolutionary changes were joyfully greeted by the overwhelming majority of the Afghan population. At the time, stripped of their former privileges, the forces of counterrevolution--the feudal aristocracy and reactionary priesthood--adopted positions overtly hostile to the new system. Some of them, frightened of having to pay for crimes committed against their people and gripped by hatred and a feeling of vengeance against their own country, fled abroad.

Recently, the foreign press has published fairly frequent reports on growing counter-revolutionary activity by these people abroad, particularly in Pakistan. Who fled from Afghanistan to Pakistan? This question is answered by (M. Barna), president of the Pakistani Union of Journalists, who wrote in the weekly (AL-FATAKH): "The Afghans who are currently crossing the Pakistani border are big landowners whose land has been confiscated by the Afghan revolution and divided among the landless peasants. Moreover, the refugees include antipopular elements and a variety of smugglers."

The counterrevolutionary elements from Afghanistan are using the territory of neighboring Pakistan for subversive activity directed against people's power in Kabul and to organize sabotage and send in terrorist groups. This has been reported repeatedly in the foreign press. The ASSOCIATED PRESS OF PAKISTAN put out a statement by (G. Bisenjo), one of the leaders of the National Democratic Party of Pakistan, who said, in particular: "Reactionary exiles and refugees from Afghanistan who have found refuge in Pakistan are using the territory of our country to conduct false and malicious propaganda and are engaging in subversive activity against Afghanistan."

"Approximately 40,000 people have fled to Pakistan," the American weekly U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT writes, "where, it is reported, they are being trained for raids against their own country's territory." The American weekly NEWSWEEK, for example, writes: "Some antigovernment political groups have made their headquarters in Peshawar, on the other side of the Khyber Pass." The New York TIMES reports from Peshawar: "The Afghan emigres in this Pakistani border city are seeking to unite the fragmented and spasmodic armed resistance to the new government in Kabul." The paper admits that partisan (read: bandit!--V. Kondrashov) leaders are coming to Peshawar from Afghanistan "for supplies." One of them, called (Khan Mohammad), told your correspondent that he would return to Afghanistan with a load of ammunition acquired in Peshawar. The Washington POST also writes of regular border crossings by representatives of counterrevolutionary bands in order to obtain weapons.

The foreign press reports that whole series of Afghan counterrevolutionary parties and organizations, in particular "Jamiat-I Islam-I Afghanistan," "Hizb-I Islam-I Afghanistan," "Harakat-I Ingilab-I Islam-I Afghanistan" and the Afghan National Party have opened headquarters on Pakistani territory. According to the Washington POST, these organizations are trying to provide subversive elements in Afghanistan with money, leadership, international support and motivation(!)."

On Pakistani territory the counterrevolutionary organizations communicate freely with the press, hold press conferences and publish all manner of communiques. According to LE MONDE, three of these groupings arranged a press conference on 12 March in Islamabad, the capital of Pakistan, at which they said they had decided to overthrow the revolutionary regime in Kabul.

The Washington POST writes that Pakistan has given permission for dissident organizations to operate on Pakistani territory and stated that it is unable to stop supplies of weapons crossing the border, which runs through a mountainous area."

I mentioned earlier an American magazine's report that so-called "partisans" are being trained on Pakistani territory and prepared for dispatch to Afghanistan. Afghan counter-revolution is using special camps for this purpose. A correspondent of the British paper THE GUARDIAN makes the following report on a visit to one of them: "With two colleagues I visited a camp in Warsak and met its leader, a former Afghan major who had deserted from the army last September. He showed me his army documents, including a photograph showing the major in military uniform. The major talked about partisan training which his people are undergoing and added that it includes training in the handling of weapons and also judo and karate."

The correspondent counted about 270 people in the camp. The "major" told him that the camp is run by the "Hizb-I Islam-I Afghanistan" party and that "it was given to them by the Pakistanis." The Washington POST wrote that "the camp is training Afghan dissidents who are trying to build up armed opposition to the government in Kabul.

The paper points out that these so-called "partisans" are "receiving help from the Pakistan authorities, although the government decides that refugees from Afghanistan are allowed to undergo military and political training at the base 12 miles from Peshawar." "The camp has several Pakistani army military vehicles and it is guarded by Pakistani soldiers," the Washington POST continues. The Pakistanis, the author concludes, are constantly in touch with what is happening at the base.

AFP also reported on the camp at Warsak. Citing a statement by one of the leaders of "Hizb-I Islam-I Afghanistan," the AFP correspondent writes that "the Warsak camp is one of 125 camps in Pakistan on the border with Afghanistan where refugees (read: Afghan counterrevolutionaries--V. Kondrashov) are trained."

The development of events in recent months has convincingly shown that the forces of reaction and feudalism have no support in Afghanistan. The Afghan people are delivering a rebuff to counterrevolution. They unconditionally support the democratic transformations implemented by the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

AFGHANISTAN PRIME MINISTER AMIN INTERVIEWED

LD292120 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 29 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Hafizollah Amin, prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, has received Farid Seyful-Mulyukov, political observer of Soviet television and radio, in Kabul and answered his questions: [begin recording]

[Question] Events in Afghanistan, including the profound progressive reforms carried out since the April people's revolution in your country, have been attracting a great deal of attention lately among the world public.

In this connection, special concern is caused by the attempts of imperialist and reactionary circles to interfere in the internal affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and to create tension on its borders. What are your thoughts about this?

[Answer--in Dari fading into Russian translation] All progressive forces of the world, Hafizollah Amin says, know very well that the April revolution in Afghanistan was a genuine people's revolution. It was carried out by the working masses in the conditions of an extremely backward Afghanistan. After the revolution, political power in the country passed into the hands of the working class. Afghanistan thus liberated itself forever from the yoke of the exploiters and took its place in the ranks of the progressive countries of the world. All this frightened the imperialists and their agents. They saw that ever more profound revolutionary reforms which enjoyed the support of the broad popular masses were being carried out in a country which had recently been oppressed by feudal lords and capitalists. The latest reforms carried out in Afghanistan, in particular the land reform, have forced the imperialist and other reactionary forces to understand that a genuinely sovereign popular democratic regime which defends the fundamental interests of the working people exists in our country.

The revolutionary changes in Afghanistan meet the interests of the popular masses in this entire area and have aroused a response in the hearts of the working people beyond our country's borders. Frightened by this, the imperialist circles started to organize conspiracies against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and to carry out provocations on our borders. With the aid of their agents and overthrown Afghan feudal reactionaries, these circles have made attempts to hinder the development of our revolution.

I would like to explain the latest events which have taken place in Herat, the prime minister continues. Blatant interference in our internal affairs took place there. Under the flag of Islam the reactionary forces sought to sow discord among the local population. From Iranian territory 4,000 Iranian soldiers were sent to Herat. With the aid of the Iranian consulate, they stayed there and carried out sabotage work to provoke disturbances. The courageous people of Afghanistan and their armed forces inflicted a defeat on the foreign mercenaries. At present, the situation in Herat has become stable. However, the actions hostile toward us have not ceased and the Afghan people have come out against them in a united front.

The ruling circles of neighboring Pakistan are also trying to interfere in our internal affairs; it is no longer possible to hide such interference. It isn't a secret to anyone, Hafizollah Amin stresses, that the counterrevolutionary forces which are operating in the areas bordering on Pakistan and Iran receive support from imperialists and left-wing extremists, who supply the gangs of terrorists with arms and money and send instructors to train them. They are waging a struggle against the people's system in Afghanistan and weaving webs of intrigue and conspiracies against our republic.

[Question] Propaganda hostile to Democratic Afghanistan has lately been started in a campaign of slander against your country, especially on questions of religion. What do you think of this?

[Answer] As I have already said, Hafizollah Amin continues, the working people of Afghanistan ardently support the revolutionary reforms in the country and the policy of their government which meets the interests of the people. Our enemies are those who have been deprived of their privileges in Afghanistan and who have fled abroad. Previously, when they were in power, they kept the Afghan people in backwardness and ignorance. In these conditions it was easy for the oppressors to play on the religious feelings of the population in their selfish interests.

However, now the people of Afghanistan are completely free of all oppression. What then can our enemies undertake now? Naturally, they deliberately fail to mention the progressive reforms in Afghanistan: that we distribute free the lands of the feudal lords among the peasants and nomads; that we are building houses, hospitals and schools for the people; that we provide the people with bread and clothing; and that we are marching along the road of the construction of a society in which everyone will work for the benefit of the homeland and for the benefit of the people. For this reason, there is nothing left for the enemies of Democratic Afghanistan but lies and slander about our people's system. It is precisely for this reason that they state slanderously that we are against Islam. Our leader, Nur Mohammad Taraki, has stressed repeatedly that we profoundly respect the Islamic religion.

We do not just talk about this, the prime minister stresses, but are doing everything to see that the religious feelings of believers are respected in our country. However, the imperialists and their agents and the enemies of the working people who have fled abroad have no other way out than to accuse the revolutionary Government of Afghanistan of persecuting Muslims and religious believers. This provocative propaganda is, in actual fact, aimed not at defending the values of Islam, but against our country's working people and against the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan which profoundly respects the people's traditions and customs.

Those who have lost their privileges in Afghanistan and who have fled the country, and also the reactionary leaders of the clergy, fanatics from the so-called Muslim Brotherhood as well as agents of imperialism who have undergone training in the West, are seeking to defend their egotistical class interests by any means and are conducting slanderous propaganda against us. They cannot tell the truth, and for this reason are attempting to play on our people's religious feelings. We are not afraid of this because our working people--Muslims--know the truth. They know that the People's Democratic Party serves their interests and is waging a struggle to build a society in which there will be no exploitation of man by man. Such a society frightens the imperialists and all reactionaries, and for this reason, Hafizollah Amin notes, they are trying, by speculating about the Islamic religion, to sow dissension among the Muslim working people of Afghanistan, to set them against each other and to prevent the successful development of our people's system.

[Question] Now let us turn to questions of foreign policy. What are the basic principles of the foreign policy of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan?

[Answer] The foreign policies of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan are fully based on the principles of peace, the prime minister notes. Any developing country in which a democratic regime has been established, and which is striving to improve the life of its people, attempts to achieve a strengthening of peace and the creation of external conditions which will facilitate progressive development. We see our role in the strengthening of peace in the international arena in active and positive participation in the nonalined movement.

We are not interfering in the internal affairs of other countries and we will not tolerate anyone interfering in our affairs. However, recent interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan on the part of certain states has been intensifying. Our people resolutely condemn this interference and are ready to give a rebuff to any provocation. Afghanistan enjoys the support of the international workers and national liberation movements, the prime minister stresses. Our country resolutely condemns all forms of colonialism and racism and is waging a struggle against imperialism.

[Question] The last question: Between our countries multisided relations exist in the most diverse spheres. How do you appraise the state of relations between the Soviet Union and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan?

[Answer] Relations of friendship and good-neighborliness between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union have been in existence now for over 60 years and are yielding beneficial results, Hafizollah Amin says. Today the friendly relations between our countries serve not only the interests of both our peoples, but also the interests of all progressive forces in the Near [blizhniy] and Middle [srednIy] East and throughout the whole world. These relations are constantly developing and becoming consolidated, and they have a positive effect on the cause of peace.

The deepening of our relations in diverse spheres has found clear reflection in the Afghan-Soviet treaty on friendship, good-neighborliness and cooperation which was signed in December of last year in Moscow by Nur Mohammad Taraki and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. This treaty reflects the friendly feelings which link the peoples of Afghanistan and the Soviet Union. It is also testimony to the fact that the Soviet Union is rendering friendly and fraternal aid and support to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. All working people of Afghanistan are well aware of this sincere aid and express to the Soviet people profound gratitude and thanks.

The people of Afghanistan can see that they are not alone in confronting their enemies. We have such a loyal friend as the great country of the working people, the Soviet Union. All people of Afghanistan, the prime minister stresses in conclusion, warmly welcome the good relations which have formed between our countries. We are striving for a further strengthening and development of the fraternal friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the Soviet Union. [end recording]

KOSYGIN CONGRATULATES AMIN ON NEW APPOINTMENT

LD291844 Moscow TASS in English 1834 GMT 29 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, March 29, TASS--Aleksey Kosygin, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, has sent a message to Hafizollah Amin on the occasion of his appointment as prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. In his message Aleksey Kosygin expresses heart-felt congratulations and wishes of success in his work in the high post.

The sympathies of the Soviet people, the message points out, are on the side of the friendly Afghan people who are following the road of revolutionary-democratic transformations and who are defending the socio-political gains of the April revolution from the designs of reactionary forces.

Aleksey Kosygin expressed confidence that the relations of close friendship, good-neighbourliness and all-round cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan will continue steadily-developing and deepening for the good of the peoples of both countries, in the interests of peace in Asia and the whole world.

SRV'S PHAM VAN DONG INTERVIEWED BY SWEDISH TV

LD291454 Moscow TASS in English 1438 GMT 29 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Hanoi, March 29, TASS--China should stop its aggression, pull out unconditionally all its troops from Vietnam to the other side of the historically established frontier, and respect the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, said the prime minister of the Government of the SRV Pham Van Dong.

He said in an interview with the Swedish television that Vietnam is prepared to go into talks to solve disputed questions and to restore normal relations between the two countries. But the Vietnamese people, just as all the world, are waiting for the Chinese troops to be fully withdrawn from Vietnamese territory. The Chinese still occupy many points in the territory of the SRV.

The prime minister stressed that the Vietnamese people won a major victory over the Chinese aggressors who launched war across a broad front. But the Beijing leaders have not abandoned their expansionist and hegemonistic designs. They are pursuing a vile policy toward Vietnam, Pham Van Dong said, the Beijing leaders should draw military and political lessons from their venture. Otherwise they will not be able to avoid the inglorious fate of all aggressors.

Beijing's policy, the prime minister went on, suffered a heavy blow when the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique was defeated. This clique launched a border war against our country and was given a due rebuff. The Vietnamese forces fought bravely and put out of action a considerable contingent of the enemy army. This created favourable conditions for the successful conclusion of the Kampuchean people's struggle for national salvation, against genocide and for the liberation of the whole country.

As a result of the revolution carried through by the Kampuchean people, the regime of genocide was overthrown. The people became a master of their own country and a new era in Kampuchea's history began.

The Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the People's Republic of Kampuchea have signed a treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation in the interests of the two peoples, in the name of peace and stability of the region.

The people and armed forces of Kampuchea are now destroying the remnants of Pol Pot-Ieng Sary gangs in the territory of Kampuchea. At the request of the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea, Pham Van Dong said, the Vietnamese Armed Forces are giving and will continue to give the Kampuchean people all the necessary assistance and support in the spirit of the treaty signed between the two countries. The main thing is that the Kampuchean people have become a master of their country and of their future. This is an irreversible process and no one has the right to obstruct it.

MOSCOW RADIO CORRESPONDENT INTERVIEWS VIETNAM'S XUAN THUY

LD291554 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 29 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Xuan Thuy, secretary of the Vietnamese Communist Party and deputy chairman of the Standing Committee of the National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, has received our correspondent Leonid Krichevskiy and answered his questions. Here is the interview: [begin recording]

[Question] Comrade Xuan Thuy, how would you assess the present situation on the border between Vietnam and China, and, in that respect, the prospects for Vietnamese-Chinese talks.

[Answer--In Vietnamese fading to Russian translation] The ruling circles in Beijing are implementing a policy of hegemonism and expansion in Southeast Asia. They are sending their troops to carry out aggression against Vietnam. Acting with determination, the people and the armed forces in the northern border provinces repulsed them. At the same time, the peoples of the world resolutely condemned Beijing's actions. The Chinese people are also protesting the actions of the Beijing rulers. For that reason they were forced to announce the withdrawal of their troops. However, they have not yet been fully withdrawn from Vietnam.

The Vietnamese people want to live in peace with all peoples. They defend their freedom and independence but have no intention of carrying out aggression against anyone. It is China that is threatening peace and stability in Southeast Asia at the present time.

The Vietnamese people are prepared to conduct talks with China to resolve questions of mutual relations between the two countries. Our government has more than once stated that if the Chinese troops are completely withdrawn from Vietnam onto the other side of the historical border previously agreed upon between the two countries, then talks can begin immediately between representatives of Vietnam and China.

[Question] What is the importance of the solidarity and support of the (?Government) of the Soviet Union for the struggle of the Vietnamese people against Beijing's expansionist policy?

[Answer] We thank the CPSU, the Supreme Soviet, the Soviet Government and all the people of the Soviet Union for their active and timely support for the Vietnamese people in the struggle against the Chinese aggressors. The words of solidarity with Vietnam in the speeches made by Comrade Brezhnev and other Soviet leaders are of great importance. We think that all the actions of the USSR have been directed at implementing the treaty signed between Vietnam and the Soviet Union. We are profoundly convinced that the peoples, parties and governments of our two countries will become more united every day in the struggle for peace, national independence and socialism.

PRC POSITION BLAMED FOR FAILURE TO HOLD TALKS WITH SRV

LD292302 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 29 Mar 79 LD

[Nikolay Shishlin commentary]

[Text] In an editorial entitled "Why Have the Talks Not Begun Yet" the Hanoi newspaper QUANG DOI NHAN DAN writes that China has unleashed psychological war against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, in which it is once more resorting to slander and crude fabrications in order to mislead the world public and find a pretext for further aggression. Here is a commentary on the latest news; this is international affairs journalist Nikolay Shishlin:

Talks at the level of deputy ministers of foreign affairs between the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and China were to have started today. Even a few days ago there was one Beijing statement after another declaring that the Chinese delegation was ready to arrive in Hanoi to seek a solution to the conflict at the conference table. Now something different is being said in the Chinese capital: It is being said that the talks are impossible in the immediate future. They are not, of course, neglecting to try and lay the blame at the other side's door; they are saying that apparently the fact that the talks are not taking place is due to the Vietnamese stand.

But these are the Chinese leaders' words. What are their deeds? In fact the Chinese military are still occupying a number of parts of Vietnamese territory. In fact the historical border between Vietnam and China has been broken. Furthermore, the military fist clenched on Chinese territory in that country's southern provinces remains--it has simply been stretched out into Vietnam. The bedraggled Chinese soldiery is being encouraged: Speeches have recently been made in the border provinces by CCP Politburo members Wang Zhen and Fang Yi. The Chinese leading bodies have sent a message of greetings to the so-called border forces.

The Chinese Foreign Ministry and China's central newspaper RENMIN RIBAO have been showering threats on Vietnam. China will repeat the attack, they say, unless Vietnam accepts China's terms. The Vietnamese comrades are leaving the door to negotiations with China open, but obviously only if all Chinese soldiers, without exception, are withdrawn from Vietnamese territory. In these conditions all the measures being taken by Vietnam in case of a repetition of major Chinese provocations are, of course, entirely justified. And this situation also entirely justifies the wave of solidarity which is growing in every country, and above all in the Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist countries. For the solidarity of all the forces which hold dear the interests of peace, freedom and justice for Vietnam is a force of the greatest magnitude.

VIETNAMESE CONTINUE REPAIR WORK ALONG PRC BORDER

LD291838 Moscow TASS in English 1702 GMT 29 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Hanoi, March 29, TASS--About 80 per cent of all material values, created by the busy labour of the Vietnamese people, industrial enterprises, homes, hospitals, libraries, bridges and roads, were destroyed in many frontier regions, the Vietnamese press reports. The warmongers tried to paralyse the economy of the frontier provinces for all time and to devastate the northern areas of Vietnam.

These days, tens of thousands of volunteers arrived in the distressed regions to clear the streets of populated centres, rehabilitate major factories and mills. Regular railway and motor traffic was resumed in a brief span of time in Hoang Lien Son, Lang Son and Lai Tiao provinces. Hundreds of tons of freight for the economy, foodstuffs, medicines, prime necessities and equipment are being carried there.

Every Vietnamese tries to help his fellow countrymen in the regions subjected to aggression. Communist labour days are being held throughout the country and the money collected goes to the fund for aid to the victims. Schoolchildren organize the collection of teaching appliances, copy-books, pencils, etc, so that studies in schools in the northern provinces of Vietnam could be resumed as soon as possible.

Workers, peasants, builders, who live and work in the frontier provinces are known in the country as workers and frontline fighters. All the people are fully resolved to accomplish the major tasks set by the party and the government--rehabilitate the economy and at the same time to be prepared for giving a rebuff to the machinations of the Chinese reactionaries.

UK LABOR DEFEAT CAUSED BY DISCONTENT OVER ECONOMIC COURSE

LD291330 Moscow TASS in English 1010 GMT 29 Mar 79 LD

["British Government Defeated"--TASS headline]

[Text] London, March 29, TASS--The TASS correspondents, Vitaliy Chukseyev and Aleksandr Shalnev, report: Late last night the British Government was defeated by an one-vote margin in the House of Commons' vote of non-confidence, moved by the Conservative opposition. No sooner had the result of the vote (311 to 310 been learnt, then Prime Minister J. Callahan announced that Parliament would be dissolved and general elections be held in the country.

For the first time in the last 55 years a British Government resigns as a result of a non-confidence vote. This outcome put an end to the many-month "agony" of the Labour government which, not having a simple majority in the Commons, had continuously to manoeuvre to remain in office. On the other hand, the vote reflected the dissatisfaction growing in the country over the policy of the leadership of the ruling party, and its inability to solve major social-economic problems.

Thus, last year alone, the cost of living on the British Isles went up by ten percent, and the number of unemployed approached the 1.5 million mark. The dissatisfaction over the economic course of the Labour top leadership sparked off manifestations of the British workers for their vital rights, unpresendented in scope in recent decades. In the first several months of this year alone, lorry drivers, railway men, municipal workers, etc. called strikes. It is smybolical that Parliament's serving personnel staged a strike on the day of the non-confidence vote in the Commons. The four-year term of office of the Labour Party was marked by further stepping-up of military expenditures and the arms race, which encountered increasing protests amidst wide sections of the British public.

The Labour leadership's utter disregard for separate regions of the British Isles also made an important contribution to the result of the vote. The bloody conflict in Northern Ireland has been further aggravated in the period Labour was in office. It caused serious anxiety and alarm of progressive opinion in Britain and other countries of the world. The electoral campaign has been virtually opened though the date of the dissolution of Parliament and of the general elections has not yet been announced. The foundations of the Conservatives' electoral strategy were outlined in general features by party leader M. Thatcher in her speech. Yesterday she addressed the Commons, advancing the Tory's traditional program of action, designed, above all, to safeguard the interests of big capital. On his part, Callaghan yesterday announced a series of economic steps the government intended to adopt in the period before the official dissolution of Parliament. These measures are obviously aimed at vote catching.

START OF BRITISH WITHDRAWAL FROM MALTA REPORTED

LD291357 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Mar 79 p 5 LD

[Special correspondent V. Drobkov dispatch: "'Tommies' Pack Their Bags"]

[Text] Valletta, 27 March--Sealed steel containers are being loaded onto British military transport ships in the Maltese capital's grand harbor. [paragraph continues]

The last battalion of British Marines has marched along Malta's streets. The "Royal Marines" have embarked on the ship "Sir Lancelot," onboard which they are to head for the shores of misty Albion. Rear Admiral Cecil, commander of Britain's armed forces in Malta, has moved his headquarters from Fort St Angelo to the destroyer "London", which is equipped with guided missiles.

Only a few days remain until the full withdrawal of British troops from Malta, fixed for 31 March. The use of Malta for almost 180 years as a British military base at a Mediterranean crossroads is coming to an end.

TURKISH CP APPEALS FOR WITHDRAWAL FROM NATO

LD291519 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Mar 79 p 4 LD

["Own Information" report: "Turkish Communist Party Appeal]

[Text] "CENTO's disintegration has broken yet another link in the chain of imperialist blocs, says an appeal of the Turkish Communist Party Central Committee, which was published a few days ago. CENTO, which is a tool of aggression for imperialism against socialist countries and the national liberation movement, a tool of domination over the peoples of the region, has collapsed thanks to the development of the world revolutionary process, as a result of the struggle of the peoples of that region. Thus, a mighty blow was struck against the neocolonialist policy of U.S. imperialism, the strategy of binding Middle and Near East countries to military blocs. CENTO's disintegration intensifies the need for the Turkish people's struggle against the main aggressive organization of imperialism--NATO.

The document of the Turkish Communist Party stresses that exactly Turkey's dependence on NATO, on imperialism, is the cause of the profound crisis in which the country has found itself. The NATO-imposed burden of military expenditures, prescriptions of the International Monetary Fund have led Turkey to economic collapse. The pro-NATO policy threatens Turkey's national security. The country is turning into a powder keg because of the presence on Turkish territory of NATO and U.S. military bases and nuclear weapon depots. Besides, the appeal stresses, the U.S. Government would like to transfer to Turkey, just as to Greece and Cyprus, American military bases eliminated in Iran as a result of the people's revolutionary uprising. To defend the interests of the United States it is planned to form a new military bloc involving the reactionary forces of the region, and American imperialism intensifies pressure upon Turkey in a bid to draw it into such a bloc.

The Communist Party of Turkey calls upon all patriots, the socialist parties, the trade unions, the democratic mass organizations and other progressive forces of the country to act jointly for Turkey's withdrawal from NATO, for termination of the policy of dependence on imperialism.

MAOISTS, FASCISTS CAUSE PROVOCATIONS IN TURKEY

LD291250 Moscow TASS in English 1105 GMT 29 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Istanbul, March 29, TASS--In spite of the state of emergency clamped down on several vilahets of Turkey and tougher measures to ensure law and order, provocative sorties of fascist elements and Maoists are continuing in the country.

People are perishing and bombs exploding daily in Turkish towns.

According to press reports, unidentified persons wounded gravely in Istanbul A. Gezerde, secretary of the Socialist Workers' Party of Turkey. The rampaging Maoist thugs blocked the entrance to the Bosphorous bridge stopping all traffic for several hours. According to the newspaper TERCUMAN, the Maoists are also involved in the bomb explosions at the entrance to the radio house in Istanbul and in buildings of two Turkish commercial firms.

The authorities are taking vigorous measures to ensure law and order in the city. The streets of Istanbul are patrolled by the police around-the-clock. Army posts have been set up on key thoroughfares and exits from the city.

The local press points out that about 400 people have been killed in Turkey for political motives since the beginning of the year. It is stressed (?that) terrorist acts are being staged for the purpose of further aggravating the situation in the country. The democratic public circles of Turkey demand an end to the provocative activities of the fascists and Maoists.

PELSHE-LED DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR ITALIAN CP CONFERENCE

LD291425 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 29 Mar 79 LD

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee delegation arrived in Rome today at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Italian Communist Party to take part in the work of the party's 15th congress. It is headed by Comrade Pelshe, Politburo member and chairman of the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee.

PCI Congress Opens

LD301004 Moscow TASS in English 0932 GMT 30 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Rome, March 30, TASS--The 15th regular congress of the Italian Communist Party (ICP) opened in the Rome Palace of Sports today. Taking part in its work are about 1,200 delegates representing 1,800,000 communists. The congress is being attended by numerous guests, representatives of fraternal communist and workers' parties of other countries. Enrico Berlinguer, general secretary of the ICP, is delivering a report.

FRG BUNDESTAG BEGINS DISCUSSION ON STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS

LD292244 Moscow TASS in English 2220 GMT 29 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Bonn, March 29, TASS--To apply or not to apply the statute of limitation towards Nazi criminals who committed crimes in the years of the Second World War? This burning problem for the FRG was submitted today for discussion of the Bundestag (the West German parliament). In accordance with the existing legislation, prosecution of Nazi hangmen might be ended as of January 1, 1980 on the ground of the statute of limitation. The debates in the Bundestag have been the result of a broad public discussion, in the course of which representatives of a number of political parties, trade unions and other mass organizations resolutely came out against the attempts of the right-wing forces to whitewash fascism, to save the criminals guilty of the deaths of millions of people from a just punishment. The democratic public drew attention to the fact that in the past 30 years more than 92 percents of Nazi hangmen whose names became known here manged to avoid punishment.

No statute of limitation for Nazi crimes! All fascist butchers, who committed crimes against mankind, should be punished for their criminal deeds, said Chairman of the German Communist Party Herbert Mies in connection with today's debates. The FRG should join the international convention on non-applicability of statutory limitations to war crimes and crimes against mankind, he stressed. In a statement which was published in the newspaper UNZERE ZEIT today Herbert Mies stresses that the favourable ground still exists in the FRG for neo-Nazis who invigorate their provocative sallies. The German Communist Party demands that all unions of former SS-men be disbanded and any propaganda of Nazism be banned, he said.

The draft resolutions which were tabled to the Bundestag by a group of deputies from the Social-Democratic Party of Germany and the Free Democratic Party, and also on behalf of 26 CDU parliamentarians, propose that the statute of limitation towards any premeditated killing be cancelled. In his speech Chancellor Helmut Schmidt declared in favour of such a proposal. He said that premeditated killing of people cannot be left with impunity upon expiration of certain period of time and emphasized that further prosecution of Nazi criminals should be regarded as a contribution to prevention of such crimes in the future.

Speeches by representatives of the oppositional CDU-CSU bloc have shown that in their majority they are striving for rehabilitation of fascist hangmen. This position is camouflaged by demagogic calls for "humaneness and justice", by declarations that because of prescription it is allegedly "impossible from the legal viewpoint to elicit corpus delicti."

Such assertions are actually aimed at giving "indulgences" to Nazi hangmen. This, in its turn, creates conditions for activities of followers of the "brown shirts". It is not accidental that a broad discussion on the statute of limitations in the country coincided in time with the invigoration of neo-Nazi activities. These activities have assumed proportions which give rise to apprehensions not only of representatives of the progressive public but also of the authorities of the FRG.

After the discussion of the draft resolutions in the first reading the Bundestag will send them for further consideration to the relevant parliamentary commission.

SOLOVYEV, CHERNYAYEV LEAVE FOR BELGIAN CP CONGRESS

LD291412 Moscow TASS in English 1357 GMT 29 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, March 29, TASS--A delegation of the CPSU, consisting of Yuriy Solovyev (the leader of the delegation), member of the CPSU Central Committee, first secretary of the Leningrad city committee of the CPSU, and Anatoliy Chernyayev, member of the Central Auditing Commission of the CPSU, deputy head of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee, left for Brussels today to attend the 23rd congress of the Communist Party of Belgium.

Congress Opens

LD301006 Moscow TASS in English 0856 GMT 30 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Brussels, March 30, TASS--The 23rd congress of the Communist Party of Belgium [CPB] opened today in the building of the trade unions centre here. It is to discuss documents prepared by the CPB Central Committee and elect leading bodies of the party.

SOVIET MEDIA CONTINUE COMMENT ON EGYPTIAN-ISRAELI TREATY

Bovin Article on Treaty

LD301155 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Mar 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[IZVESTIYA political observer A. Bovin article: "The Anatomy of Treason"]

[Text] On Monday 26 March Egyptian President A. as-Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister M. Begin signed a "peace treaty between Egypt and Israel" in Washington. U.S. President J. Carter also signed this treaty. The sides also exchanged a series of amendments and protocols which form an integral part of the treaty.

The main content of these documents amounts to two points. Paragraph 2, Article 1: "Israel withdraws all its armed forces and civilian personnel from Sinai...."

And paragraph 3, Article 3: "The sides agree that the normal relations to be established between them will include full recognition, diplomatic, economic and cultural relations and the ending of the economic boycott and discriminatory measures imposed on the freedom of movement of persons and goods." This is, so to speak, a natural exchange: Egypt receives the Sinai Peninsula, and Israel receives peace, or, rather, semipeace. This, I repeat, is the main thing. And no legal strategems or assurances that--I quote the preamble--the "conclusion of peace treaty between Egypt and Israel is considered an important step toward an all-embracing peace in the region and the achievement of a settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict in all its aspects" can conceal the essence of the matter: As-Sadat has betrayed his allies--Syria and Jordan, As-Sadat has betrayed the Palestinians, As-Sadat has formed a bloc with the aggressor and permitted it to keep the West Bank of the Jordan and the Gaza Strip, the Golan Heights and the Arab part of Jerusalem, that is, all the occupied lands except Sinai. And when one speaks of As-Sadat's capitulation, when one writes about a separate deal, this is not emotional exaggeration, it is an accurate description of what is happening.

I do not think that As-Sadat and Begin signed the"peace treaty" lightheartedly. They both have a deep distrust of each other's intention. They are both well versed in politics and realize that the papers they have signed are deception and self-deception. They both fear the future, fear the uncontrollable reaction which Egypt's move onto the side of the Arab nation's enemies could arouse. Nonetheless the treaty was signed. Consequently those who signed it had sufficiently important motives to overcome their doubts, distrust and fear. Let us examine these motives.

Israel's calculations are simplest. It was important for Israel to split the Arab states' united front, to take Egypt out of the game and thereby to radically change its own strategic position. It was worth giving up Sinai for this. The more so as the words "Egypt resumes full sovereignty over Sinai" (paragraph 2, Article 2) are legal fiction, since in accordance with the first amendment to the treaty the actual line of Egyptian defense will pass along the western shore of the peninsula.

The treaty says (Article 2) "The permanent boundary between Egypt and Israel is the recognized international boundary between Egypt and the foreign mandated territory of Palestine ...." [paragraph continues]

Why this sudden mention of "Palestine under the mandate," which ceased to exist in 1947? It had to be recalled so as to avoid even mentioning the 1967 borders. In conjunction with the status of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip as enshrined in the treaty, this means that Egypt has renounced one of the basic conditions for a just, all-embracing settlement--the requirements for the aggressor to return to the prewar borders. Israel thereby obtains Egypt's consent to the indefinite occupation of Arab lands.

It is perhaps necessary to mention that Tel Aviv's decisions to remove the Israeli settlements in Sinai and begin talks on Palestinian "autonomy" ( the nature of this "autonomy" will be discussed below) gave rise to a noisy protest campaign on the extreme right of Israel's political spectrum. But here Begin, supported and urged on by the United States, stood firm. The Israeli ruling circles are aware that the country's economy is overstrained and that antiwar sentiments are strengthening and social tension growing. The treaty with Egypt makes it possible, if only for a time, to let off steam and to give hope, if only illusory hope. Hence the widely advertised "concession" (in quote marks, since Israel conceded what did not belong to it). This is a well-tried tactic--to give up part of the land you have occupied so as to legitimize the occupation of the rest. Such is the aggressors's logic.

But what about Egypt? As-Sadat's capitulation and treason are explained above all not by foreign policy, but by internal factors. The regime's general evolution toward the right, the strengthening of the Egyptian bourgeoisie's influence and the renunciation of anti-imperialist positions created the preconditions for a sharp change in Cairo's foreign policy course: Class interests uniting the Israeli and Egyptian "upper strata" proved stronger than national or religious considerations.

Add to this the increasing instability of the regime, the corruption in the government bureaucracy, the luxurious life of the nouveaux riches against the background of the poverty of the masses, the oppressive weight of military expenditure, in a word, the familiar Iranian symptoms. I do not know what As-Sadat talked about with his royal friend in Aswan, but I am almost sure that As-Sadat drew the correct conclusion: Betraying national interests leads to no good--in our time every "shah" has his "ayatollah." In this context the normalization of relations with Tel Aviv can only be regarded by Cairo as a means of pacifying the people with promises of the benefits of a peaceful life and stabilizing the situation in the country.

In the foreign policy sphere As-Sadat's actions had the aim of insuring Washington's constant support. The train of thought is elementary: Israel is a privileged U.S. ally, so to please the United States, you must move toward Israel. That is what happened. And to the accompaniment of the generous compliments which As-Sadat does not tire of lavishing on the American President. It is understandable. Without American economic and military aid As-Sadat has nowhere to go. "As-Sadat is now neither one thing nor the other," the Washington POST quotes "a representative of the administration." Exactly, so help must be given, while As-Sadat is necessary, of course....

Long before Camp David it was clear that As-Sadat intended to use the Palestinians' interests to pay for friendship with America and peace with Israel. He evidently thought that the royal houses of Jordan and Saudi Arabia would not wring their hands over the Palestinian radicals. It turned out differently. In this case the national and religious community prevailed over socioeconomic differences. Amman and Riyadh supported the Palestinians and condemned As-Sadat.

Inasmuch as neither Cairo nor Washington has an interest in Egypt's political isolation, relatively complex maneuvering began with the aim of "linking" the Egyptian-Israeli treaty with the Palestinian problem and thereby disguising the treason. The linkage process went on a long time. They separated and then came together again. They argued about the finer points of concepts and formulas. Let us see what happened.

The treaty itself contains not a word about the Palestinian problem. There is an "exchange letter between Egypt and Israel regarding measures on autonomous power." This says that in the course of a month after the exchange of instruments of ratification the sides have "agreed to begin talks." The aim of these talks is to "establish autonomous power on the West Bank and in Gaza for the sake of implementing complete autonomy for the residents in those regions." It is proposed to end the talks within a year. Then--if, of course, the talks do not reach a deadlock--come the elections for the "autonomous power," which will begin to operate a month after its election. "From that moment," the note says, "a 5-year transition period begins. The Israeli military leadership and civil administration withdraw, and their place taken by the autonomous power...In this same period Israeli Armed Forces will withdraw and the remaining Israeli subunits will be redeployed in the security zones laid down."

All this is so threadbare that it can only deceive those who want to be deceived. The PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, is excluded from the talks. Israeli settlements and Israeli troops remain on the West Bank and in the Gaza Strip (even after the "transition" period). "Complete autonomy" under Israeli sovereignty--that is the entire package. But while As-Sadat was arranging this fig leaf to conceal his treason, Begin did not spare his new-founded "friend"--last week he stated in the Knesset, waving such "packages" aside, that Israel will never leave the West Bank and will never give Jerusalem back to the Arabs. Moreover, it is reported from Tel Aviv that immediately after the signing of the treaty a wide campaign for the creation of new settlements will be launched. What a mess!

Now we come to U.S. positions and policy. Washington maintains that the Near East is important to the United States from at least two viewpoints: geopolitical (its proximity to the Soviet Union) and economic (oil). American political aims are determined accordingly--to limit the USSR's influence as much as possible and to retain control of oil sources. According to the Washington strategists, the continuation of the Near East conflict is fraught with dangerous consequences for the United States in both these spheres. It is therefore necessary to stabilize the situation, but in a way which corresponds to Washington's interests. This is the general strategic goal.

The tactical moves to reach it were suggested by the aforementioned evolution of the Cairo regime. They sense here a weak link in the chain of Arab states in opposition to Israel. By coming to an understanding with As-Sadat the Americans killed two birds with one stone. They created the semblance of a balanced (between theArabs and the Israelis) policy and helped Israel to break the circle of hostile isolation.

In the final analysis the pro-forma nuances are not so important to Washington. It is the political solution which is important: a world carved up in accordance with the American yardstick and safeguarding American interests. But to this end it was necessary to make Cairo turn a blind eye to the obvious drawbacks of the separate agreement, to make Tel Aviv realize that without conceding a little it would not keep a lot and to assure both capitals of the absolute reliability of American guarantees.

Never before have the Americans been so assertive. Everything was brought into play: exhortation, pressure, flattery--presidential tears, almost--in the two countries' parliaments and, finally, the weightiest argument of them all--dollars. At first Washington was a little too embarrassed to put too much stress on the idea of far-reaching financial assistance, as if it had never thought of simply buying the treaty. Now the flush of embarrassment has disappeared. By signing the treaty Carter effectively signed a check for billions of dollars.

The Americans regard Egyptian-Israeli rapprochement as the first step toward the creation in the Near East and its environs of an axis of "moderate" pro-western states to compensate for the loss of Iran and the disintegration of CENTO.
In the language of Washington diplomacy this is called "strengthening the joint responsibility" of those seeking "restraint", peace and stability." Paris' LE MATIN was more precise: American strategy aims at "relying in the future on two pro-American centers: one Israeli, and the other Arab. The role of connecting link between them goes to Egypt, which makes the rapid conclusion of an Egyptian-Israeli treaty absolutely necessary.

Everything would seem to be in order in the Israeli "center." Egypt has agreed to play its part and is even overplaying it. But what about the other "center," what about Jordan and Saudi Arabia? The Americans are trying very hard. Brown, as is expected of a defense secretary, is promising weapons. Brzezinski, as is expected of a strategist, is brandishing the "Soviet threat" and the prospect of "radicalization."
But something is amiss. Amman and Riyadh are reluctant to acknowledge As-Sadat as a "peace hero" and to share with him the burden of treachery. Recalling conversations with high-ranking Washington envoys, King Husayn talked angrily about arm-twisting. As Saudi Crown Prince Fahd remarked in response to the Americans' arguments: "The impression is that America does not understand or is unaware that since the 1967 war Israel's policy has been one of gradual annexation of the West Bank of the Jordan.... What significance can autonomy have for the Palestinians in such circumstances? Only as a new cover for further Israeli occupation." America, of course, understands and appreciates all this perfectly well. But as far as America is concerned the fate of the Palestinians is only small change in the political game. When America is trying to gain the right of master over the entire region, what price "human rights"...?

So the treaty has been signed. It is applauded in Washington. It is extolled by As-Sadat and Begin. It is resolutely rejected by the Arabs. Even U.S. allies have doubts about it. What next then? Despite all the lessons of history the United States will seek to strengthen its "presence"--political, economic and, if it can, military--in the Near East. Egypt, continuing its hypocritical rhetoric on the Palestinian theme, will come closer to Israel and the Americans, dooming itself to growing isolation in the Arab world. Israel will methodically establish itself on the occupied land, look for traitors among "its" Palestinians and assimilate the Egyptian market. The Arab countries, which have now been joined by Iran, will regroup their forces to bring greater pressure to bear on the Israeli aggressors. The Palestinians, relying on support from friends, will continue the struggle.

A bad peace is better than good quarrel--this is always true in a communal kitchen but by no means always so in politics. The growth of contradictions and tension on all fronts, the intensification of the arms race and, consequently, the danger of a new conflict--these will be the real political results of the Washington treaty.

The only way to establish a truly just and all-embracing settlement is through collective efforts by all interested sides, including the PLO. Israel must withdraw from all Arab territories occupied in 1967. The Arab people of Palestine must be given every chance to exercise their inalienable national rights, including the right to self-determination and to create their own independent state. This is our country's invariable position.

## Egypt 'Second-Class Friend'

LD292358 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab world 1530 GMT 29 Mar 79 LD

[Petr Ivanikov commentary: "Second-Class Friends"]

[Text] Reports from Cairo say that special patrols of policemen in uniforms and helmets and with machineguns with fixed bayonets are now roaming everywhere in the center of the Egyptian capital. This strict security measure was taken on the eve of the visit of U.S. President Jimmy Carter. A long time passed since the departure of the U.S. President from Cairo. The separate treaty has been signed, but the policemen armed with machineguns are still in the streets as evidence of the cautious attitude of the Egyptian authorities toward the Egyptians' increasing disenchantment with their leadership's capitulationist policy.

At the same time, the Egyptian media are making every effort to instill optimistic loyalty in Egyptians with regard to the separate peace treaty signed with Israel under U.S. supervision. In this connection, hopes are being pinned on the dissatisfaction of the broad masses of Egyptians with the endless economic crisis, inflation, high cost of living, and other negative aspects. The Egyptian media are trying to make the Egyptians feel confident that rich Uncle Sam will come from over the ocean and touch Egypt's economic wounds with Carter's magic wand so that these wounds will heal immediately.

The Egyptian press, radio and television are trying to create a suitable atmosphere among Egyptians. What is the logic of the main Egyptian observers, such as AL-AHRAM chief editor 'Ali Hamdi al-Jamal and chief editor of "OCTOBER" Anis Mansur, and others?

First, the visit of Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat and his subsequent steps have convinced the United States, as they put it, of Cairo's honorable intentions. Second, they portray the maneuvers of Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin as if they have undermined Washington's confidence in Israel--the Washington which, as they put it, has brought strong pressure to bear on Tel Aviv during the negotiations. Third, they claim that the United States has discovered that Israel is unsuitable to play the role in the Middle East which was played until recently by the Shah's regime.

Although they do not state frankly that the United States is prepared to place its confidence in Egypt to play this role, the following assertion is being made in every form: President as-Sadat's extremely wise policy has led to the United States becoming a friend of Egypt, just as it is a friend of Israel--or maybe more so. They hope that an Egyptian reading these (?arguments) will forget that the scars on his face as a result of the 1967 or the 1973 wars are there because he was hit by shrapnel from a bomb sold to Israel by the United States, and that this bomb was dropped from an American-made aircraft presented to Israel from across the ocean as free aid, and that very probably an American pilot was piloting the aircraft. At least, the organizers of this imperialist campaign hope very much that the ordinary Egyptian forgets all of this.

The Egyptian press praises the more acceptable sound U.S. policy. But the ordinary Egyptian will not find in his newspaper, for example, any views on the claims that President Carter stood by Egypt during the negotiations and brought pressure to bear on Israel. The INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE has described these claims as hysteria at the best of times and a repugnant lie at the worst of times.

The Western press, as we see, does not mince words. It is not surprising to see questions being asked even within the circles most loyal to the present Egyptian regime. Why haven't the new American friends delivered the F-5 fighters which they promised Egypt a year ago? Why do they, at the same time, give Israel, on generous terms, the most modern aircraft--the F-16? Why does the United States promise Egypt $3 billion and Israel $7 billion? Why, finally, do the two documents which were published in Washington following the signing of the agreement deal with the subject of U.S. guarantees to Israel regarding the agreement's implementation while no guarantees are given to Egypt? It appears that the United States has first-class friends and second-class friends.

Western observers do not conceal the fact that the United States has achieved the conclusion of the agreement between Egypt and Israel in the hope of establishing a new military alliance to defend its imperialist interests in the Middle East, although this alliance has not yet officially been set up.

'Reap the Bitter Fruit'

LD291502 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1200 GMT 29 Mar 79 LD

[Unattributed commentary: "The First Fruit of the Separate Deal"]

[Text] Resounding speeches and [word indistinct] and the exchange of emotional toasts which accompanied the signing of the Washington-concocted Egyptian-Israeli separate deal have died down. The White House lawn farce was crowned by the handshaking between Carter, As-Sadat and Begin. President as-Sadat declared that the new era, the era of peace, has dawned over the Middle East. Prime Minister Begin proposed, without further ado, that President Carter be nominated for the 1979 Nobel Peace Prize.

All this happened recently just last Monday. But even before As-Sadat and Begin were back home, Washington released two agreements connected with the separate signed deal. One of these, which is strongly worded, assumes special importance, as it deals with how the United States is to insure implementation of the concluded deal.

Let us touch on only some of the topics of this memo which, for instance, says: Should anyone object to the establishing of cordial relations between Egypt and Israel, the United States reserves the right to take any measures, including diplomatic, economic and military measures.

Furthermore, Washington is prepared to take the necessary military measures to protect Israel's interests. Should any one try to interfere with Israeli shipping or the activity of the Israeli airlines, Washington is to protect and fully support Tel Aviv. The United States will not allow UN condemnation of any action by Israel. The United States undertakes to increase its military and economic aid to Israel, and so forth.

The gist of the many provisions of this memo is that Washington undertakes to justify and support any actions by Israel, not only by words but first of all militarily. Thus it has been carefully spelled out; there is no longer any doubt about Washington's real stance.

The second memo deals with the assurances which the United States gives with regard to supplying the Israeli military and economic machinery with oil for 15 years. This fact was so bitter that Cairo itself could not accept it. Egyptian Prime Minister Mustafa Khalil sent a letter to Washington, bitterly complaining at the (?harm) to which Egypt had been exposed. After analyzing the memo, he said: We can only regard it as a probable alliance between the United States and Israel against Egypt.

Washington's reaction was very logical. The U.S. capital said it was necessary to think seriously first and then to carefully scrutinize the documents before signing them. Egypt was warned against U.S. assurances to Israel before the separate treaty signing. There is no doubt that this is a logical reply. Careful thinking was a must in the past; now Egypt is being compelled to reap the bitter fruit of the separate deal. Furthermore, this is not yet the fruit; it is only the blossoms; the reaping of the real fruit will follow in the future.

## Alliance To Veto Ties With PLO

LD291457 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 March 1979 Morning Edition publishes on page 5 a 900-word Washington dispatch entitled "The Aggressor Gains" by correspondent M. Sturua. It deals with the agreement recently concluded between U.S. Defense Secretary Brown and Israeli Defense Minister Weizman for U.S. arms deliveries to Israel as "payment for the peace treaty with Egypt." Sturua claims that the United States is knocking together "an Egyptian-Israeli alliance equipped with American weapons, which is to assume the functions previously fulfilled by monarchic Iran--safeguarding American interests and the role of policeman in the Near East." The article also noted that Israeli Foreign Minister Dayan has largely secured "the right to veto all possible U.S. relations with the PLO."

## 'Anti-Arab Deal'

LD292052 Moscow TASS in English 1953 GMT 29 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Washington, March 29, TASS--The participants in the separate anti-Arab deal, concluded by the leaders of the United States, Israel and Egypt, are now paying their main attention to the fulfilment of the military articles of the so-called "peace" treaty between Cairo and Tel Aviv, are accelerating the creation of a new military alliance in the Middle East that is spearheaded against the Arab national-liberation movement and is aimed at ensuring the interests of the United States in this strategically important region.

Yesterday As-Sadat handed in Washington to the U.S. Secretary of Defence Brown a long list of weapons requested by Egypt.

In an interview to journalists in Washington, As-Sadat, in effect, did not conceal the aims for which he intends to acquire these American arms. He made direct threats against Libya and voiced readiness "to teach a lesson" to the sovereign Arab state that is Egypt's neighbour. The Egyptian leader also rudely attacked the participants in the present Baghdad conference who condemned the separate deal, and hinted about possible "changes in the leadership" of some Arab countries that oppose Egypt's treacherous deal.

The Israeli leaders, too, are speaking in the language of blackmail and threats. They are receiving from the United States much more arms and more modern ones than their partner in the separate deal. Over and above the annual allocations of billions of dollars, Washington has earmarked three billion dollars for Tel Aviv just to compensate Israel's "costs" to redeploy its military bases from the Sinai.

At a meeting with American businessmen in New York, Israeli Premier Begin openly threatened OPEC countries that decided to increase oil prices and called on the West to "seriously look at the situation." Before his departure from the United States, Begin again confirmed that Israel will never withdraw from occupied Arab territories. "Jerusalem will always remain the capital of Israel, Jerusalem is indivisible," he declared.

Speaking of the separate collusion, the prime minister of Israel said: "It is more than a treaty, it is a sort of alliance in the Middle East." "The Americans will do everything they can to ensure observance of this treaty," he added.

[Moscow TASS International Service in Russian at 1650 GMT on 29 March carries a report adding the following to the above item:

["The memorandum which has been published here on the 'guarantees' in case of a violation of the treaty says that the United States 'will take such measures as it deems necessary', including 'also military measures,' and 'will' also 'give such aid to Israel as it deems necessary.' This program of measures, the memorandum explains, envisages in particular expanding the American military presence in the Near East and 'providing Israel with the necessary supplies on an emergency basis.'

["The United States and Israel, which have signed the memorandum, have in essence thrown down a challenge to the entire world community by stipulating in particular that the United States 'will come out and, if necessary, vote against any decisions and resolutions in the United Nations which, in their view, 'harm' the separate deal."]

## Intensified 'Terror Campaign'

LD292140 Moscow TASS in English 1850 GMT 29 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Paris, March 29, TASS--The Israeli leadership, now already with the blessing of Egypt's President as-Sadat, is stepping up the campaign of terror against the Arab population on the occupied territories. The Tel Aviv authorities seek to force the Arab Palestinian people to agree to the "administrative autonomy" imposed upon them by the terms of the separate Egyptian-Israeli treaty. In (?fact), this spells perpetuation of the Israeli occupation.

Seeking to intimidate the population of the Jordan West Bank, the occupiers converted the Arab town of Halhul, 30 kilometres from Jerusalem, whose inhabitants most actively oppose the capitulatory deal, into a ghetto for Arabs.

For the third week already, the town, with its 12,000 population, has been fully cut off by Israeli troops from the outside world. A week ago, all food stocks were exhausted in Halhul and not even the most indispensable medicines were left. A state of emergency was proclaimed and a curfew operates for 23 hours daily. Transport, carrying food donated by the population of adjacent Arab towns and villages, are stopped by [few words indistinct] who do not let them enter the town.

One of the residents of Halhul, who succeeded in getting out of town, reported that the soldiers even do not let seriously ill people go to hospital.

Representatives of the towns of Sablus, Ramallah, Al-Beira and Hebron, who had asked the Israeli military governor to let trucks carrying food pass through to the town were warned that steps [few words indistinct] martial law would be taken against them unless they discontinued their activity. Fahd Kawasma, the mayor of Hebron, told FRANCE PRESS that, toughening reprisals, the Israeli occupiers seek to break the will of the Arab Palestinian people for resistance. The mayors of other towns and he emphasized that the Palestinians would continue the struggle for their inalienable rights.

TASS REPORTS MEETINGS OF DELEGATIONS AT BAGHDAD CONFERENCE

LD291318 Moscow TASS in English 1304 GMT 29 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Baghdad, March 29, TASS--The delegations participating in the Baghdad conference of the ministers of foreign affairs and the economy of Arab countries had bilateral and multilateral contacts this morning during which they discussed the situation that has developed at the conference after the demarche by the delegations of the PLO, Syria and Libya, that demanded the application of resolute measures against the traitorous regime of As-Sadat and against the initiator of the criminal deal--the USA. Thus, those delegations states a necessity to sever diplomatic relations with Egypt, and discontinue the delivery of Arab oil to Egypt and the USA, the withdraw Arab countries' currency reserves from U.S. banks. A meeting between the heads of the delegations of Iraq, Syria, and Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, also took place today. During the meeting, the head of the Syrian delegation, 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam pointed to the necessity of close coordination of actions between Iraq, Syria and the PLO on all the matters which are being discussed at the conference. Another meeting of the conference took place in the afternoon, with all the delegations participating.

UPCOMING REFERENDUM ON STATE STRUCTURE IN IRAN REPORTED

Regime 'Finding Its Feet'

LD291445 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 13, 23 Mar 79 pp 10-11 LD

[M. Krutikhin dispatch: "Iran: Before the Referendum"]

[Text] Tehran, March--Glance at the Iranian newspapers today and it seems as though the most vital problem in a country which only yesterday carried out a people's revolution is the issue of whether women should wear the chador.

There are articles on this topic under banner headlines, conflicting statements by authoritative politicians and public and religious figures, polemical letters to the editor.... Passions are also running high in the streets. For several days running women in the capital have staged demonstrations demanding equal rights, and during the demonstrations groups of fanatics have beaten and insulted "improperly" dressed Tehran women. In a number of places there have been knifings and even shooting--albeit into the air. However, we would do best to ask the opinion of one woman who participated in such a street march:

"Yes, the chador issue is obviously being overemphasized for provocative purposes now, at a time when the revolution has so many serious problems. It is being deliberately fueled by those who would like to divert attention from the country's main tasks and to split the people's unity."

So that is what women themselves think. And indeed, the attention of both the Iranian and the Western press is now often riveted on minor details of the processes which are underway. Idle journalists are excitedly describing innovations such as the ban on Muslims' eating frozen meat or black roe, the punishment of whipping for theft, drinking, adultery and so forth. And of course, in some places compassionate voices have piped up in defense of the shah's sternly judged butchers, though the people who are doing this did not protest the monstrous apparatus of terror and violence of the shah's regime or the inhuman tortures of Iranian patriots carried out with the "technical assistance" of the United States and Israel in the torture chambers of the notorious SAVAK secret police.

However, the Provisional Revolutionary and Islamic Government headed by prominent Iranian politician Mehdi Bazargan is working tirelessly on really serious problems and is taking actions leading to profound transformations in the life of the entire country. A strict policy of economy has been introduced in the state apparatus, luxury and extravagance have been ended and corruption is being eradicated. A broad purge of cadres in which the workers and employees are themselves participating actively is going on in institutions, companies and enterprises. The shah's stooges, bribetakers, paid and volunteer informers for the shah's secret police and inveterate monarchists no longer have any place in the civil service, and people's control is the guarantee of this.

Tremendous attention is paid to industry. The government's policy line is to develop its own enterprises for the complete [production] cycle--and not merely assembly plants (as was the case underthe shah's regime)--that are almost totally independent of deliveries from the United States and West Europe. Iran has broken with the "oil pirates" of the international oil consortium through which the lion's share of the liquid fuel exports were sold, and oil supplies to the racist South African and Israeli regimes have been stopped altogether.

A broad program for boosting agriculture is being outlined. Iran, which has rich potential for developing farming and livestock raising, was brought by the former authorities to the point where a considerable proportion of the foodstuffs consumed was imported from abroad. In order to insure self-sufficiency in foodstuffs, measures are being envisaged to stimulate agricultural production, to draw peasants who have left for the cities back to the countryside, and to improve medical and cultural services in the countryside. The government is also studying ways of solving national problems.

The armed forces are being reorganized. The dozens of generals who have been retired or prosecuted for various crimes are being replaced by young, patriotically minded officer cadres who must fundamentally change the character of the army. [paragraph continues]

For the new Iran has refused to be the policeman of the Persian Gulf region, as the shah and his American patrons wanted. The armed forces are now called upon only to defend their country's independence and territorial integrity.

It is precisely this policy line which dictated Iran's withdrawal from the aggressive CENTO bloc. The American military advisers who felt almost freer here than at home have been ignominiously expelled: They enjoyed the right of extraterritoriality and were not subject to any local laws. The electronic espionage bases, abandoned by the Americans, which extended in a chain along the Soviet border have fallen into the hands of the revolutionary authorities. Multibillion-dollar deals for weapons supplies from the United States, Britain and the FRB have been canceled.

All the property of the shah's family and court officials was confiscated. Switzerland was warned that if the "Zurich gnomes" did not seize the deposits of the former Iranian elite that country would risk seriously damaging its economic relations with Iran.

These were the first steps taken by M. Bazargan's government in various spheres of life. When you look at them do not think that they were an easy task. The new power was left with a bitter legacy: an inefficient economy, over 3 million people unemployed and 65 percent of the population illiterate. Add to this the sabotage of embezzlers and the resistance of counterrevolutionary forces. The present Cabinet of Ministers is a temporary one set up to normalize the general situation in the country following a year of tumultuous events and, above all, to prepare for the referendum on a new state structure, elections for a constitutional assembly and then a parliament.

So the referendum is next on the agenda. The date has been established--30 March, and it has been determined that all Iranians age 16 and over, including women, servicemen and national and religious minorities will be able to participate. But the wording of the question the people will have to answer has aroused passions. The Ayatollah Khomeyni and the government are proposing a single question: "Yes or no to an Islamic republic?" They justify this by saying that the revolutionary movement in Iran, in which, in the absence of genuinely popular and organized parties, the people acted chiefly from religious positions, developed beneath the very slogan "Islamic republic" as a counterbalance to the despotic monarchy. Also put forward is the idea of asking the following question: "What system would you prefer?" This viewpoint is shared by the liberal bourgeoisie, a significant part of the intelligentsia and some democratic groupings. Evidently the advocates of the first proposal, supported by the religiously minded masses, have the upper hand.

The polemics over the referendum have caused a certain polarization of the forces which participated in the overthrow of the shah. Two political parties have emerged even among the Muslim priesthood. The Iranian National Democratic Front (NDF) appeared, with a fairly heterogeneous membership: In addition to the armed revolutionary organizations, the "Mujahidin" and "People's Partisans," it was joined by certain liberal bourgeois parties, the progressive intelligentsia and even merchants.

The lawyer H. Matin-Daftari, grandson of the celebrated Prime Minister S. Mosaddeq, became leader of the NDF, which is not hostile to the government but is seeking to strengthen the democratic content of its initiatives and undertakings.

The Muslim figures from the Islamic Revolution Provisional Committee, who control the Provisional Government, and the Cabinet itself and the NDF--all these forces are well aware that Iran's movement along the path of independent development will encounter many difficulties and obstacles. They know that the American imperialists, who have lost their most loyal ally in the form of the overthrown shah, will not readily accept such a crushing defeat. It is no accident that the nuclear-powered aircraft-carrier "Constellation" was sent to the Persian Gulf. It is no accident that more and more suggestions and even demands are appearing in the Western press to the effect that an economic boycott should be imposed to "punish" Iran for breaking with the oil consortium.

All is not peaceful inside Iran. As Deputy Prime Minister A. Amir-Entezam said, employees of the liquidated SAVAK secret police are launching a campaign of sabotage, subversion and terror with the support of CIA and Israeli intelligence agents. This is why when darkness falls the streets and very important buildings in Tehran and other cities are patrolled by armed detachments of the new security forces and people's "revolutionary committees." They stop and examine cars. Even late visitors to the recently opened movie theaters are searched in order to avoid provocations. Not a night passes without shooting in various parts of the capital.

However, despite all the difficulties and "gaffes" of the post-revolutionary period it is already perfectly clear that the monarchy which existed in this country for more than two and a half millennia will not return. The new regime, which expresses the will of millions of Iranians and is seeking to make Iran a member of the family of peace-loving, free and independent states, is increasingly finding its feet.

## Referendum, Vote Upcoming

LD291540 Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1400 GMT 29 Mar 79 LD

[Vladislav Chernukha commentary]

[Text] There will be a referendum in Iran tomorrow to decide the future state structure of the country. Our observer Vladislav Chernukha writes the following in comment:

The purpose of the referendum is to set the seal on the abolition of the monarchy following the overthrow of the shah regime last month. The regime fell as a result of a year-long revolutionary uprising all over the country. The minister for information and propaganda, Naser Minachi, has said all Iranians who have reached the age of 16 will be able to take part in the referendum, regardless of nationality, religious creed or sex. They will be asked to say yes or no to whether Iran should be proclaimed an Islamic republic.

Most organizations that took part in the fight against the monarchy have come out in support of an Islamic republic. One of these organizations is the National Front, which speaks for the interests of the petit- and middle-class bourgeoisie, as well as a part of the democratically-minded professionals and students. Another is the People's Party, Tudeh, which fought the shah regime underground for 30 years. Progressives in Iran have welcomed what the government of Mehdi Bazargan has done to establish full control over oil extraction and export and to end oil deliveries to Israel and South Africa. They have approved Iran's withdrawal from the aggressive CENTO bloc and its refusal to be Washington's underling and imperialist policeman in the Near East.

These same government measures, however, have enraged domestic reactionaries and imperialist circles. Unable to reverse the course of events in Iran these elements are trying at least to channel the developments in the direction they want. With this in view they have been taking provocative steps to discredit the new regime, to set the various political groups against one another and to incite tribal differences. The recent events in Iranian Kordestan bear ample proof of this. Huge sums of money are being smuggled into the country, and not without assistance from the American CIA, to finance conspirators and to fan up secessionist sentiments.

But the enemies of the Iranian revolution are just wasting their effort. The people of Iran have already made their historic choice. As far as the Soviet Union is concerned it welcomed the victory of the Iranian revolution and it wishes the Iranians every success in dealing with their social, economic and all other problems.

## National Referendum Underway

LD300904 Moscow TASS in English 0828 GMT 30 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Tehran, March 30, TASS--A country-wide referendum on a future state structure of the country is in progress in Iran today. About 18 million people are to determine their attitude towards a new state system--"Islamic republic" proposed by the revolutionary authorities. All Iranians who attained the age of sixteen, irrespective of their nationality and religion, are taking part in the two-day general polling.

In a televised address to the Iranians, Ayatollah Khomeyni called on all the citizens to unanimously support the establishment of the republican system in Iran.

## MOSCOW IN PERSIAN REPORTS ON MISSION TO GONBAD-E KAVUS

LD281640 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 28 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Today an Iranian Government mission consisting of three people left for the city of Gonbad-E Kavus situated in the northeastern part of the country, in which armed clashes took place between government forces and Turkomans living in this city which continued for 2 days. The Turkomans are demanding autonomy. As a result of these clashes 20 people have been killed and more than 100 wounded. Ayatollah Taleqani, the well-known religious leader, in a message broadcast by the radio, invited the residents of Gonbad-E Kavus to maintain order and calm. He accused supporters of the former regime of attempting to create divisions among the different nationalities residing in Iran.

REASONS FOR NATO INTEREST IN AFRICA EXAMINED

LD300858 Moscow in English to Africa 1630 GMT 29 Mar 79 LD

[Andrey Dolgov commentary]

[Text] When interviewed lately by the magazine FIFTEEN NATO COUNTRIES, the presidential national security adviser, Zbigniew Brzezinski, declared that the NATO countries should always be ready to handle problems occurring outside the framework of NATO activity. We can add that this readiness has long been turned into practical militarist actions carried out far beyond the limits of NATO's area of activity in southern Africa for one. Here is more from our observer, Andrey Dolgov:

The reasons for the NATO countries' increasing interest in southern Africa are obvious. The purpose of the actual military and political alliance between the leading NATO countries and the racists of Pretoria and Salisbury is to preserve NATO positions in the region. To achieve that the NATO countries have to do away with the national liberation movements in Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa, and build a stronger springboard against the progressive African countries. The NATO countries resort more and more often these days to talk about what they term as a Soviet, or Soviet-Cuban threat, and about their own peacemaking efforts. This primitive argument can convince only the poorly informed, mainly in Africa proper. The list of armaments that the NATO countries deliver to the racists' regimes in southern Africa is lengthy. It includes arms, military equipment, components of weaponry and spare parts. But particularly dangerous is the nuclear solidarity between the racists and the NATO countries. Hence this endless farce in Africa. The NATO countries, demonstrating teamwork, still try to hide behind each other's backs, so to speak, to remove their own responsibility for the greatest crimes in Africa. It's difficult, however, to conceal United States' leadership in NATO, although the Americans would like very much to put their NATO allies in the foreground. Be that as it may, the NATO countries are actually participating in the racists' aggression against sovereign African countries, no matter what the form of this participation: open arms deliveries, the sending of military advisers and mercenaries, or some hidden emergency plans for saving the white population.

ZAPU OFFICIAL PAYS TRIBUTE TO SOVIET 5-YEAR PLANS

LD291810 Moscow TASS in English 1532 GMT 29 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Maputo, March 29, TASS--TASS correspondent Aleksandr Osipov reports:

We regard the fiftieth anniversary of the First Soviet Five-Year Plan as a holiday not only of the working people of the Soviet Union, but of all the progressive forces of the world, too, your correspondent was told by Simon K. Moyo, secretary of the Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU), member of the Executive Committee and Revolutionary Council of that organisation.

The patriots of Zimbabwe, who are waging a struggle against racialist domination, he said, are perfectly aware that genuine independence is possible only on the basis of a scientifically substantiated program for the mobilisation of all the material and manpower resources to resolve urgent socio-economic problems. This is why we are studying attentively the revolutionary experience of the Soviet Union, its practical experience in the building of a new society, and today, when our struggle is hourly bringing us nearer to victory, we are devoting attention to drafting of plans for a quick liquidation of the consequences of colonialism, programs for the national reconstruction of our country.

The five-year plans, Simon K. Moyo noted, are a source of the might of the world's first socialist state, where power is wielded by the working people. It is precisely the five-year plans that permitted it to translate into reality the grandiose tasks of socio-economic and cultural construction, that advanced the land of the soviet from poverty, backwardness and devastation to summits of economic, scientific-technical, cultural and social progress. The grandeur of the Soviet five-year plans lies in the fact that they have moulded a new man--ruler of his country's destiny, bearer of progressive ideas and high spiritual and moral qualities, genuine patriot and internationalist.

History has tried and tested the planned economy under socialism, has proved its superiority over chaotic capitalist production. Thanks to this superiority the Soviet people emerged victorious from many trials both during the years of peaceful construction and of armed combat to uphold their gains against encroachments of imperialism. The great experience of the Soviet five-year plans, Simon K. Moyo stressed, serves for us as a bright and dependable beacon, illuminating the road to a new life, genuine freedom, independence and progress.

ACTIVITIES MARKING FRIENDSHIP WITH MOZAMBIQUE NOTED

LD291958 Moscow TASS in English 1815 GMT 29 Mar 79 LD

["USSR-Mozambique: Friendship and Cooperation"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, March 29, TASS--It is intended to hold days of the Soviet Union in the People's Republic of Mozambique [words indistinct]. They are timed to coincide with the 62nd anniversary of the Great October Revolution in Russia. The multinational socialist state will be represented in the friendly African (?country by) the Russian Federation, which is the biggest of the USSR's fifteen constituent republics. A TASS correspondent learned this from Gherman Girev, executive secretary of the Soviet Association for Friendship with the Peoples of Africa.

In the strengthening public ties [words indistinct] the operation of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and the People's Republic of Mozambique. The treaty's second anniversary will be marked on Saturday. The treaty has helped to draw closer together the two peoples on the basis of mutual respect and observance of principles of equality and sovereignty.

The friendship association, Gherman Girev said, utilizes all possibilities to familiarise Soviet people better with the achievements of the young African republic, to inform the people of Mozambique about life in the Soviet Union. These aims are served by meetings, exchanges of delegations, exhibitions and art groups.

Last year, for instance, a photo exhibition "Mozambique Today" was held in Moscow, while films devoted to Lenin's life and work were shown in Maputo. A delegation of the public and art groups of Azerbaijan, a Trans-Caucasian republic, travelled to Mozambique for days of the Soviet Union. National holidays of Mozambique--Independence Proclamation Day (June 25th) and Day of the People's Forces of Liberation (September 25th)--were marked in the USSR.

Gherman Girev welcomed the (?idea to) create shortly a centre of Russian language studies at Mondlane University in Maputo.

SITUATION IN NICARAGUA, GUERRILLA SUCCESSES, U.S. PLOT NOTED

LD291836 Moscow TASS in English 1650 GMT 29 Mar 79 LD

[Text] San Jose, March 29, TASS--The Nicaraguan patriots are carrying on in many parts of the country combat operations against the National Guard of the dictator Somoza. Reports received here show that units of the Sandino National Liberation Front have routed the garrison of government troops in Nueva Segovia Department. Inflicting heavy losses on the enemy in manpower and armaments, the guerrillas occupied the populated locality of Jicaro, near which about half a century ago the Nicaraguan patriots led by the legendary hero A. Cesar Sandino dealt crushing blows at the American interventionists.

Units of the Sandino National Liberation Front attacked also National Guard barracks in the locality of Achuapa, Leon Department. Armed clashes between guerrillas and troops occurred in several suburbs of Managua, where mass antidictatorial demonstrations are being held in recent days. Hundreds of national guardsmen have been rushed to these areas. By ruthless repressions they are endeavouring to make the population give up their support to the guerrillas. As reported by news services, the punitive forces are breaking into homes, carrying out searches. Scores of patriots have been arrested.

The broadcasting station "Radio Corporacion de Managua" has been closed on Somoza's orders and its staff members are being subjected to repressions for broadcasting (?statements) by mothers of Nicaraguan youths and girls shot or tortured to death by the dictator's punitive organs.

Havana, March 29, TASS--The only way out of the deep crisis experienced by Nicaragua, is a popular revolution, it was stated in an interview to the Cuban magazine BOHEMIA by T. Borje, member of the leadership of the Sandino National-Liberation Front. However, this is precisely what the United States does not wish. Endeavouring to save the reactionary regime obedient to it, with Somoza or without him, the United States is preparing a military coup in Nicaragua. According to its plans, power in the country must be seized by a military junta, which will drown the Nicaraguan revolution in blood. With the same purpose in view, the leader of the Sandino National Liberation Front said, the United States is preparing a military intervention in Nicaragua by countries-members of the reactionary Central American Defence Council.

In spite of all these manoeuvres, T. Borje said, the Nicaraguan people will press their cause to the end, will overthrow the Somoza dictatorial regime, will establish democracy in their country.

JEWISH JOURNAL EDITOR DESCRIBES U.S. TOUR, JOURNAL'S WORK

LD291015 Moscow SOVETSKAYA KULTURA in Russian 20 Mar 79 p 6 LD

["TASS correspondent" interview with SOWJETISCH HEIMLAND Chief Editor Aron Vergelis: "On the Point of the Ideological Struggle"; first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Text] Poet and publicist Aron Vergelis, chief editor of the journal SOWJETISCH HEIMLAND, which is published in Yiddish, returned recently from the United States. At the request of a TASS correspondent he shares his impressions of the trip and gives an account of the journal's work.

At the invitation of JEWISH AFFAIRS monthly, which is published in America by the National Committee of the U.S. Communist Party Central Committee, I visited New York, Washington, Los Angeles, Chicago and Miami Beach. Great interest was envinced everywhere in the life of Soviet Jews, and the meetings organized in these cities were attended by thousands of people of different ages, social status and political orientation. Among them were well-wishers whose questions attested to their sincere interest in our country. There were naive ordinary folk who think in terms long obsolete. But there were also many overt opponents. Enemies of the Soviet Union and Zionists of every stripe forced a discussion on particular issues such as how many synagogs there are and the sale of matzos, while forgetting about the fundamental distinctive features of the Soviet Jews' historical development, the present-day tenor of their life, their place in the society of developed socialism as equals in the new historical community of people--the Soviet people.

I shall not conceal the fact that carrying on a dialog with Zionists and nationalists is not one of the most pleasant occupations. But we never evade a debate with ideological opponents, either during personal meetings or on the pages of the journal SOWJETISCH HEIMLAND. Our writers and publicists conduct debates vividly, keenly and in a well-reasoned manner.

The growing interest in the journal, which is now read in more than 30 countries, is confirmation of this. Honest words always find a way to people's hearts. I was pleased to see this for myself once again when, after speaking in Chicago, I was approached by a young person who was not known to me. Having thanked me for my talk he said that he had had quite a different idea of our life. He asked me to give him a few issues of SOWJETISCH HEIMLAND, and also asked me to advise him on how to become a permanent subscriber. Similar conversations took place after each meeting I had with Americans.

Quite naturally, a truthful talk about the life of Jews in the USSR makes listeners draw comparison. There is to this day in New York a whole district called Williamsburg which is exclusively populated by Jews, where medieval principles and patriarchal traditions are assiduously preserved and the contemporary world is totally ignored. This is reminiscent of a Jewish ghetto.

In America the circulation of Jewish periodicals is waning or these publications are disappearing altogether: The daily newspaper (TOG MORGN ZHURNAL) has disappeared, the weekly (FRAYE ARBAYTERSHTIME) has ceased publication and a number of newspapers and journals have begun printing at longer intervals. Theoretical and other cultural life is on the decline. This is what the Zionists should surely be directing their attention toward.

Facts, as the saying goes, are stubborn things. In our country a continuing development of Jewish culture is taking place. For example, BIROBIDZHANER STERN--a newspaper published in the Jewish Autonomous Oblast--has become a daily. A new national music theater has been opened. The journal SOWJETISCH HEIMLAND published by the USSR Writers Union has grown in size and strength. On its pages we tackle diverse literary, sociopolitical, cultural and even educational tasks. This publication is a specific one and is the only one of its kind. It publishes new prose and poetry both by Soviet Jewish writers and also by progressive foreign authors writing in Yiddish and Hebrew. We also publish works by Israeli writers.

Of course, we cannot fail to react to articles in the foreign press which are hostile to us Soviet people--we reply in journalistic articles and reviews. And these polemical materials are frequently reprinted by foreign publications. It can rightly be said that our journal plays an important role in the ideological struggle taking place in the world.

Our authors live in Moscow and Kiev, Odessa and Birobidzhan, Kishinev and Chernovtsy, the Urals and Siberia. And the protagonists of their works live and work there too.

We also have a heading devoted to music and song in which a large collective of authors participate--these are well-known composers of various nationalities who write songs and lyrics based on the verses of Jewish poets. The Melodiya firm recently issued a number of records of the best works which first appeared on the pages of SOWJETISCH HEIMLAND.

There is a section for people studying Yiddish, and interesting archive material is published regularly. One such analysis served as the source for the publication of an item about which I should like to tell you in more detail. This topic is particularly dear to me: I myself lived through the entire war. Hero of the Soviet Union G. Gofman, a writer and former military airman, published in our journal a documentary story about the life of Soviet intelligence officer L. Brenner during the Great Patriotic War. The story was subsequently published as a separate book by the Defense Ministry publishing house. This work gives an account of the heroic feat of the Soviet intelligence officer, who infiltrated one of the most important departments of the Gestapo and for 2 years passed to the Soviet command very valuable information about the deployment of fascist troops. Brenner warned of actions which were being prepared, saved the lives of hundreds of civilians and Soviet prisoners of war, and helped to expose and liquidate traitors to the motherland. The Gestapo tracked him down and subjected him to brutal torture. The intelligence officer died a hero without giving anyone away.

I cannot fail to mention another very important aspect of our journal's activity--work with letters from people who have been stupefied by Zionist propaganda and who have left the motherland. We receive a multitude of such letters and each of them is a cry of despair, a request for help in returning to the Soviet Union. It must be said that an increasingly large number of people are learning the truth about life in Israel. This country has become a lamentable record-holder in terms of the rate of inflation, taxation and per capita military expenditure.

So, the journal SOWJETISCH HEIMLAND is growing stronger, broadening its links with its readers and seeking to raise on its pages increasingly important and topical questions of the present time. Its role both in our own country and abroad is increasing constantly; moreover not just its role in literary life but--and this is especially important--its role too in sociopolitical life and in the struggle for the relaxation of international tension and for the peace and happiness of the peoples.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

GEOLOGY MINISTER COMMENTS ON PROSPECTING, RESOURCES

LD291400 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1107 GMT 29 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, 29 March, TASS--"The Soviet Union is fully self-sufficient in the raw materials that it needs to develop its economy", Yevgeniy Kozlovskiy, USSR minister of geology, has told a TASS correspondent. In an interview in connection with the industry's holiday--Geologist's Day--which is marked in the USSR on 1 April, the minister noted that in the current 5-year plan, 1976-80, geological prospecting work is to be increased approximately 1.5 times compared with the previous 5-year plan.

"Last year was a successful one for geologists--prospecting of 130 mineral deposits of great economic importance was completed. The plan for growth in supplies was exceeded in nearly 30 types of minerals. A great deal of work was carried out, particularly in the oil-bearing and gas-bearing deposits of Western Siberia, where prospecting is carried out in hard climatic conditions," the minister said.

"Raw energy, as well as other minerals, will be worked first and foremost in the area of existing mining, metallurgical, oil-processing and gas-processing enterprises," Kozlovskiy noted. "This will make it possible to increase their capacities with minimum expenditure. Thus prospecting of iron ore in the region of the Kursk magnetic anomaly, gas in Western Siberia and coal in the Donetsk basin will be continued."

Major industrial power complexes are being created on the basis of newly discovered deposits of minerals, primarily in Siberia and the Far East. They include not only powerful enterprises for mineral extraction and enrichment, but also enterprises to process them. In Yakutia, for example, a complex for extracting raw material and smelting metal is being constructed on the basis of coal and iron ore deposits, the minister said.

"The broad use of the latest technology, particularly space and new methods of mineral prospecting, helps to increase the effectiveness of the work of Soviet geologists," he noted.

BRIEFS

ALL-UNION BAM CONFERENCE--An all-union scientific and practical conference "The man on the BAM" began its work today in Tynda. Taking part are scientists from Moscow, Novosibirsk, Omsk, Khabarvosk, Chita, Irkutsk, and other cities as well as representatives of BAM construction detachments; operational workers; party, soviet and Komsomol workers; and management personnel. The conference was opened by Pavlov, obkom secretary, and was also addressed by Vasilyev, deputy chief of Glavbamstroy, who discussed the problems, experience, and prospects for construction of the railway line; (Kosyanov), deputy chief of the BAM construction board; Academician (Aganbidyan), chairman of the Scientific Council for BAM Problems of the USSR Academy of Sciences; Professor Fomin, first deputy chairman of the USSR Gosstroy; and Izrael, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences. The conference will continue for 3 days. [Blagoveshchensk Domestic Service in Russian 1015 GMT 21 Mar 79 OW]

NEW RAILROAD STATION PLANNED--The first detachment of builders has met up on the border of Chitinskaya Oblast, Amurskaya Oblast and Yakutskaya ASSR to build a new station on the Baykal-Amur Railway. The station will be called Khani. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0700 GMT 28 Mar 79 LD]

## RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS FOR 29 MARCH

LD3007 44 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0200 GMT on 29 March 1979 reports that farmers at most sovkhozes and kolkhozes in Volgogradskaya Oblast have prepared well for the sowing season. This spring they plan to plant seeds on almost 3 million hectares. More than 1,000 sowing complexes have been formed in the oblast and the full stock of seeds has been prepared; more than half of these are first class seeds For the first time in the oblast new barley strains are being sown, including Kharkovskaya-67. The new variety Saratovskaya-42, which produced high results last year, will be sown on a large area. The radio adds that in Tuvinskaya ASSR all preparatory work has been completed earlier than last year.

The radio at 0305 GMT, in a report on the sowing of sugar beet which is beginning in the Kuban, notes that Stavropolskiy Kray plans to sell 6.17 million tons of sugar beet to the state this year. At 0700 GMT the radio reports that Transural farmers have pledged to harvest no less than 20 quintals of grain crops per hectare and to sell 1,773,000 tons of grain crops to the state.

Moscow Radio at 0900 GMT reports that wheat, barley, sugar beet, rice and perennial grasses in south Kazakhstan occupy over 100,000 hectares. Issyk-Kulskaya Oblast farmers have pledged to sell more than 260,000 tons of grain crops to the state.

The radio at 1000 GMT reports that in Checheno-Ingushskaya ASSR, the area under soya will double this year. The best farms of the republic now produce about 15-20 quintals of soya per hectare.

Moscow Domestic Service at 1200 GMT notes that Kurganskaya Oblast has pledged to sell almost 1 million tons of grain to the state. In Turkmenia, where farmers have started to sow cotton, more than 500,000 hectares will be devoted to cotton this year.

At 1540 GMT the radio reports that the mass sowing of interrow spring crops has begun in Krasnodarskiy Kray. Sowing units went out into the sugar beet fields on 29 March. In Kirgizia, spring fieldwork in the cotton fields began on 29 March. This year Kirgiz cotton farmers have pledged to sell 208,000 tons of cotton to the state.

## UKRAINE'S SPRING CAMPAIGN ADVANCES DESPITE BELATED SPRING

AU291103 [Editorial Report AU] Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian at 1800 GMT on 28 March says that Ukrainian farmers have responded with deeds to the call of specialists and machine operators at the Ukraine's frontranking farms: to obtain 300-pood per-hectare yields of grain. "The main task at present is to organize in an exemplary way winter crop tending."

The item quotes a radio reporter as saying that "in Kirovogradskaya Oblast, the spring is late. In many rayons, machine operators have thus far been unable to start the campaign. But the preparedness for fieldwork is complete everywhere, at every farm." A machine operator adds: "The spring is not generous in warmth, and for this reason we must be ready any moment to go to the fields and complete harrowing and sowing in the shortest time possible."

In Krymskaya Oblast, the item goes on, early grain sowing is nearing completion. The area under spring crops has already reached 114,000 hectares, and winter crops have been radically top-dressed on 350,000 hectares. In the Ukraine as a whole, early grain has been sown on more than 900,000 hectares. The sowing campaign has encompassed nine oblasts in the republic.

Kiev Domestic Service in Russian at 0900 GMT on 29 March quotes preliminary data to indicate that the Ukraine's grain crop area on 29 March was close to 1 million hectares, and that winter crops had been top-dressed on nearly 5 million hectares.

FARMERS IN BELORUSSIAN FLOOD ZONE PREPARE FOR SOWING

LD292142 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1540 GMT 29 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Our special correspondent Aleksey (Guretskiy) reports from the Belorussian town of Stolin: Agricultural workers in the south of Belorussia are preparing for sowing amid the difficult conditions of the spring flood. The rivers Zapadnyy Bug, Goryn and Pripyat, which have overflowed their banks, have flooded tens of thousands of hectares of pasture and land sown to winter crops. In Brestskaya Oblast many population centers are cut off, and lines of communication are broken. Several thousand families have been moved to safety. Today Comrade Masherov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee, arrived in the flood zone. Republican and local operational headquarters for flood control are taking all essential measures to reduce the consequences of this natural phenomenon to a minimum. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the area are carrying out spring work in an organized manner, and there are no interruptions in supplies of essential goods to the population.

BRIEFS

GRAPE PRODUCTION IN AZERBAIJAN--Baku, March 28, TASS--Soviet Azerbaijan is becoming a huge vineyard. In the past eight years the production of grapes increased 2.7 times, exceeding 800,000 tons a year, a TASS correspondent has been told by Unis Rzayev, chairman of the viticulture and wine-making committee of that Transcaucasian republic. This is the highest pace of development in the whole century-old history of grape-growing. In carrying this plan through Azerbaijan gets assistance from other Soviet republics. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 0945 GMT 28 Mar 79 LD]

IRRIGATION FOR UZBEK COTTON--Uzbek scientists have helped cotton growers discover a significant source for irrigating the Hungersteppe. They have drawn up a large-scale hydrochemical map of the region which shows the locations of underground and drainage water and salt concentration therein. The use of these waters for irrigating cotton plantations and other crops will allow an extra 20,000 hectares of land to be supplied with water. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 28 Mar 79 LD]

UKRAINIAN POTATOES PLANTED EARLY--Agricultural machine operator (Aleksandr Pokotilov) in Nikolayevskaya Oblast has suggested very early planting of potatoes in the southern Ukraine where the crop can flower at the hottest and dryest time of the year if standard planting times are observed, producing tubers no bigger than nuts. With this method the crop is harvested before the intense heat begins and tubers are put in again later, giving a second crop for the season by November. Scientists at the Ukrainian irrigated agriculture research institute have developed the technology and now potatoes are grown this way in Krymskaya, Khersonskaya, Nikolayevskaya and Odesskaya oblasts and in Moldavia. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 29 Mar 79 LD]

KAZAKH TRACTORS--The improved quality and reliability of Dt-75-M-Kazakhstan tractors was on the agenda of an all-union scientific-practical conference held recently at the Pavlodar tractors plant. Reports were delivered by chief specialists from Pavlodar, Volgograd and Altay tractor plants. The conference outlined recommendations for improving the production of the tractors. [Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1509 GMT 26 Mar 79 AU]

ACADEMY REJECTS TRAPEZNIKOV BID FOR ACADEMICIAN'S TITLE

LD191213 Paris LE MONDE in French 17 Mar 79 p 6 LD

[Daniel Vernet dispatch: "Academy of Sciences Rejects Application by Central Committee Member"]

[Text] Moscow--The members of the USSR Academy of Sciences rejected Thursday (15 March) an application for academician's title submitted by Sergey Trapeznikov, who however holds important posts in the CPSU and state apparatus. Since a two-thirds majority is required to admit a new member, Mr Trapeznikov missed being elected by four votes, obtaining only 137 votes of 212. He was the only one of the 24 candidates designated in advance by the different sections of the academy to fail. It is true that before becoming a corresponding member in 1976 he had had to make several unsuccessful attempts.

Mr Trapeznikov, 67, is a historian and has been head of the CPSU Central Committee Science and Educational Institutions Department since 1965; he has also been a Central Committee member since 1966. In addition, he is a Supreme Soviet deputy and, until the end of the last legislature (end of February 1979), he was chairman of the science committee [as published].

If this veritable patron of Soviet science has been rejected by the academicians it is no doubt because this venerable institution is the only one where voting takes place by secret ballot. Otherwise it would be unthinkable to oppose an official candidate. But, jealous of their privileges, the academicians have opposed all attempts to persuade them to vote publicly. And it is probably with an eye on their own future too that they have never deprived physicist Andrey Sakharov, the ardent human rights defender, of his academician's title.

Mr Sakharov, who attended this session for the first time in a long while, was even allowed to take the platform. He explained that Mr Trapeznikov's works as a historian, which are limited to a work on collectivization in agriculture, did not seem to his peers sufficient cause to admit Mr Trapeznikov among them.

On the other hand, Mr Sakharov failed to prevent a modification of the academy statutes. He was the only one to vote against an amendment according to which academicians who are deprived of their nationality will henceforth be stripped of their title.

BRIEFS

KAZAKH ASTRONOMIC OBSERVATIONS--A cycle of comprehensive optical observations of Jupiter has been completed by the associates of the astrophysical institute planetary observatory of the Kazakh Academy of Sciences. The observations were carried out as a matter of participation in an international program for the study of Jupiter. Systematic spectral studies and photographic observations were conducted for 2 months from an observatory located in the mountains of (Deyliskiy) at an altitude of 1,250 meters. Alma-Ata astrophysicists have found two rather small brown spots in Jupiter's northern hemisphere. Many spectrograms and photographs have been made and are being studied. They will help in studying the optical properties of various phenomena, including Jupiter's polar radiation, more closely. [Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1511 GMT 19 Mar 79 AU]